



KUINS BEHIND THE FREE SCHOOL, THETFORD. *One of the drawings by John Sell Cotman bequeathed to the Royal Institute by Mr. Sidney Kitson. Cotman died 100 years ago this month, on 24 July, 1842*

# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

Vol. 49 3rd Series]

JULY 1942

[No. 9

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## Journal.

### THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING

On 1 July the title and powers of the Ministry of Works and Planning were formally approved. Lord Portal, Minister of Works and Planning, continues to hold office as First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.

From now on the Ministry of Works and Planning hold the powers and duties under the Town and Country Planning Act formerly held by the Minister of Health. A Report of the Second Reading of the Bill in the House of Lords is on p. 150.

### MR. ANSELL, HON. CORR. MEMBER, A.I.A.

Mr. Ansell has been elected an Honorary Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects.

The President, Mr. W. H. Ansell, visited Liverpool on Tuesday, 30 June, to address a meeting in connection with the "Living in Cities" Exhibition promoted by the Merseyside Civic Society. The chair was taken by Prof. L. B. Budden [F.].

## TELEGRAM FROM SOVIET ARCHITECTS

The following telegram has been received by the R.I.B.A. Council from the Union of Soviet Architects on the occasion of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty :—

**Moscow.**—COUNCIL ROYAL INSTITUTE BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON.

*On behalf all architects our country we send cordial greetings Royal Institute British Architects on occasion conclusion Treaty between Great Britain and Soviet Union. Our organisation is united with you not only by professional and creative interests in common but also by singleness of our aspirations and efforts in great fight against common enemy, against barbaric Hitlerism. Architects our country give all their strength and knowledge to this fight and attentively follow wartime work of their British colleagues. We are sure that henceforth our friendly relations will grow still closer and that architects both our allied countries will multiply their efforts for achieving sacred aim—our common victory over enemy.*

*Union Sovarchitects, K. Alabyan, Secretary-General, transmitted Society Cultural Relations.*

The President has replied to Mr. Alabyan as follows :—

*Royal Institute of British Architects warmly welcomes Treaty between Great Britain and Soviet Union. It confirms friendship already existing between the architects of our two countries. We are united in determination to crush common enemy of freedom and to work together for creation of a better and happier world.*

*William Henry Ansell, President Royal Institute of British Architects.*

## THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

## FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

The National Buildings Record, of which Lord Greene, Master of the Rolls, is Chairman and Mr. Ansell Vice-Chairman, has just published its first Annual Report. The first paragraph describes the inauguration of the N.B.R. on 18 November 1940 at a conference at the R.I.B.A. of 33 delegates from 18 societies : Mr. Ansell was in the chair. In practice, work during the past year has resolved itself into three main categories :

- (a) The preparation of lists of buildings of merit and their classification.
- (b) The collection of information of existing records and transferring such information on to the Central Index.
- (c) Making new records of buildings and war damage.

With Mr. Felton as staff photographer, a large number of records were made of London buildings to make good the deficiencies which had been greatly accentuated by the autumn raids of 1940 and the raids of the winter and spring of 1941. Elsewhere in Britain photographic records have been made, work which was largely made possible by a grant of £3,500 provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. Systematic work has been, or is being, carried out in Newcastle, Liverpool, Leeds, Hull, Birmingham, Coventry, Norwich, Colchester, London, in Kent and in the south coastal district from Plymouth to Dover.

In close association with the panels of architects appointed by the Ministry of Works and Planning, buildings of merit have been listed throughout the country, and on the foundation provided by the Architectural Graphic Records Committee an index of records of all sorts already in the possession of libraries and institutions has been built up. The help of the Courtauld Institute and the Conway Librarian of the Institute has been invaluable, as also has been the help of the officers and records of the Royal Historical Monuments Commissions for England and Wales, the Central Council for the care of Churches, many local archaeological societies and many voluntary assistants. The National Gallery photographic studio and the studio of the Institute of Forestry at Oxford have been put at the service of the Record, and storage space for the negatives has been provided in the Bodleian Library.

Reference also is made to the special effort which is being made to trace architectural drawings made by architects and architectural students.

The report ends with a note on future problems, particularly the need for more money. The Treasury grants during 1941 of £750 and £2,000 is sufficient for little more than the provision of a central staff. The Record will need substantial financial help during the coming years which it is realised must come, mainly, from public bodies, but private contributors will, it is hoped, come forward. Copies of the Report can be obtained from the N.B.R., All Souls College.

## MEASURED DRAWINGS OF BUILDINGS OF MERIT

## A SCHEME FOR THE PAYMENT OF FEES FOR DRAWINGS

Through the generosity of one of its members of Council, the National Buildings Record is able to announce a scheme by which it is hoped to centralise the results of student measuring activities and to build up through this means a national collection of graphic records of buildings of artistic, historic, topographical and sociological interest. In the past the waste of effort, through the dispersal and loss of students' drawings, has been considerable. It is hoped that the scheme now initiated will put an end to this and at the same time encourage the further study and measurement of English architecture. The scheme will operate as follows :—

1. The National Buildings Record invites the submission of measured drawings of English and Welsh buildings to be copied photographically at the expense of the National Buildings Record and returned to the owner.
2. The National Buildings Record is willing to pay a reproduction fee of 10s. 6d. for each measured drawing accepted for reproduction. In the case of a set of sheets relating to one building, 10s. 6d. will be paid for the first sheet and 5s. each for the remainder. No size is stipulated, but sheets are expected to comprise a reasonable amount of information.
3. The payment of the fee is to include the right of the National Buildings Record to exhibit or reproduce the drawing or allow it to be reproduced at the Director's discretion, with the author's name attached. If the drawing is required for professional purposes, however, the National Buildings Record will stipulate that the author must be approached and his consent obtained.
4. The National Buildings Record will require to have drawings in its keeping for about 10 days for consideration and reproduction if accepted. The drawings will be treated with every reasonable care while in the possession of the Record, and will be insured to a limited extent against damage or loss.
5. Lists of buildings of architectural value covering the whole of England have been prepared and the Record will be glad to advise as far as possible on the choice of buildings in specific areas. The fact that subjects are suggested by the Record will, however, not necessarily mean that drawings of them will be accepted for reproduction.
6. The scheme will work retrospectively, and consideration will be given to drawings executed at any time in the past.

Drawings and all enquiries should be sent to The Director, National Buildings Record, All Souls College, Oxford.

## THE LIBRARY CLOSED FOR ONE WEEK

The R.I.B.A. Library will be closed entirely from Monday to Saturday, August 10-15, for cleaning and stock-taking.

During this week it will not be possible to answer Library telephone calls, nor to deal with the issue and receipt of Lending Library books. Books on loan which would normally have to be returned that week will be automatically extended for return to Monday, 17 August.

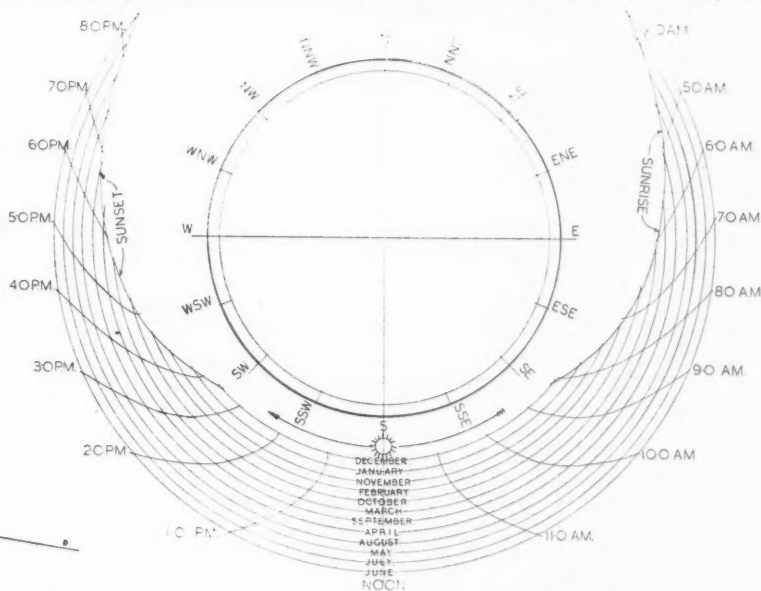
# THE ADMISSION AND EXCLUSION OF SUNLIGHT

By PERCY V. BURNETT [F.]

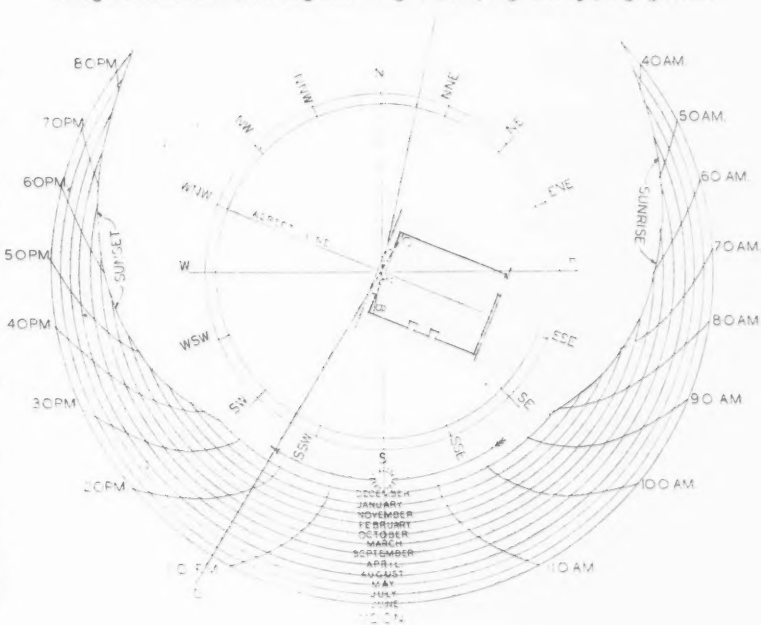
The admission of sunlight into buildings is a subject to which research workers have devoted a great deal of attention since the beginning of the twentieth century, and as the result of their work ample information is available for the solution of all sunlight problems relating to buildings. Unfortunately the results of this research have not always been presented in a form from which the information required can be obtained without much tedious work or the making of models, with the result that few architects have availed themselves of the opportunity for improved design that such research has placed within their reach. The purpose of this paper is to explain a simple method by which architects can study most problems relating to sunlight, using the normal types of drawings produced in their offices.

All the information required has been published many times, but in the form of simplified Molesworth diagrams, graphs or complicated tables which are not easy to use. These problems can also be solved by the use of the heliodon, but few of these instruments are available, and in any case a model must be

Figure 3 is an example, the room considered being assumed to have a W.N.W. aspect. It will be seen that sunlight will be admitted from shortly after 2 p.m. in December, and 1 p.m. in June, until sunset. By moving the room plan round over the diagram,



Sunlight Penetration. Plan diagrams. Fig. 1 above, Fig. 2 to left, Fig. 3 below.



made for each scheme considered. But it is comparatively simple for any architect to prepare the two diagrams about to be suggested from a simplified Molesworth diagram, and once prepared they can be used with ordinary  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. scale plans and sections to consider all normal sunlight problems.

The first diagram (Figure 1) is for use with plans and consists of parts of circles each representing the centre day (usually the 15th) of each month, the hours of the day (G.M.T.), sunrise and sunset curves, and the points of the compass, and is extremely simple. The suggested method of use is:

First, mark on the  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. scale plan (on tracing paper) of the room about to be considered the centre line of the proposed window at right angles to the external face and produce it as an aspect line. Mark on this line the proposed aspect of the room.

Secondly, mark on the limit lines imposed by the thickness of the external wall, produced to some length, as AB and CD on Figure 2.

This plan is then placed over the diagram, with the point X on the room plan over the centre point of the diagram. Turn the room plan until the aspect line coincides with the proper aspect marked on the diagram. Then the hours of the day during which the sun can enter that window can be read off for any month of the year between the limit lines AB and CD.

always with point X over the centre, the effect of different aspects can be studied, and also the effect of different widths and positions of the window.

Whilst this diagram will provide much information, it will not provide information about the depth into the room that sunlight will penetrate, and for that purpose a second diagram (Figure 4) is necessary for use with  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. scale sections. This

for architectural purposes. Also, problems which sometimes arise relating to the exclusion of sunlight can be solved.

For example; if it is required to exclude sunlight from a room having a south aspect during the hottest hours of the day, for the midsummer months, when it might be considered that the brilliance and heat of the sun can be a nuisance, it is a simple matter to design a projecting hood or balcony over a window by using the section diagram.

Problems requiring the entire exclusion of sunlight from rooms used for special purposes, such as operating theatres, and where the aspect is dictated by other considerations, can be solved similarly by means of hoods or vertical screens to cut out side light, both of which can be worked out quickly and easily in the two diagrams. Such projections should, however, be used with discretion, as they can have a serious effect upon the admission of daylight, which is quite a different problem.

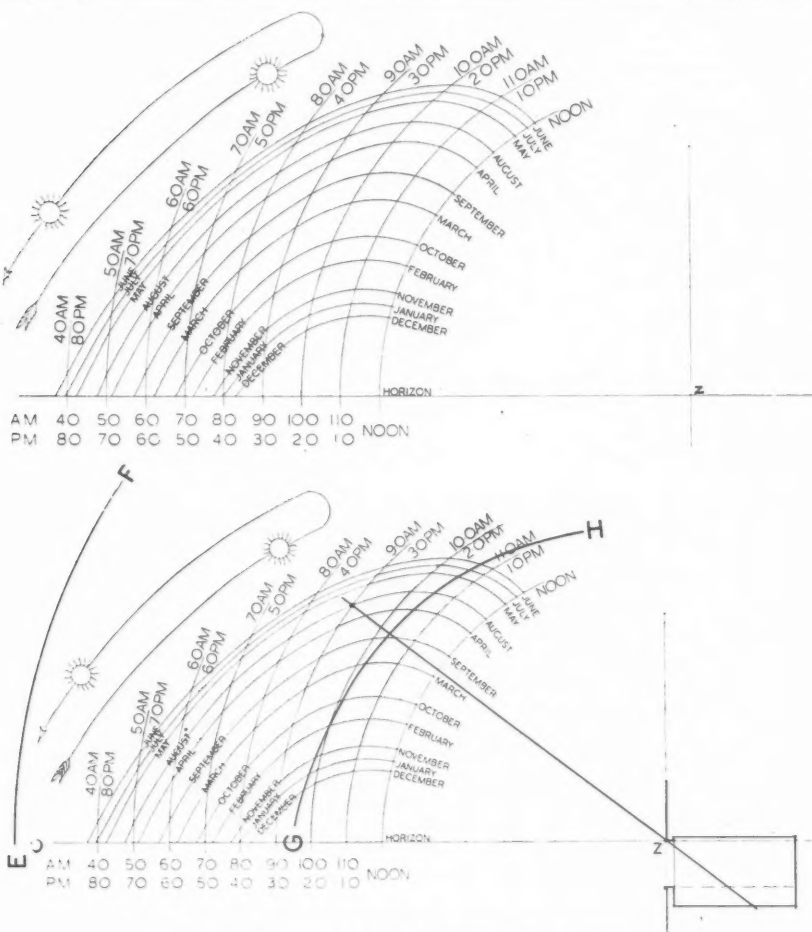
A typical example of the use of the two diagrams for the approximate solution of an everyday problem for architects is shown in Figure 6, which shows plan, section and elevation of a living room, with bedroom over, in a small house having a south aspect. The problem is to design a projecting bay in a manner that will allow all available sun to enter the living room from early morning to late evening all the year round except between the hours of approximately 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. in May, June and July, and to allow all available sun to enter the bedroom on the first floor all the year round except in the late afternoons.

Testing windows Nos. 1 and 3, first, on the plan diagram, it is found that only one hour of the undesired period is included. As a hood reduces the daylight in the room, it is decided to obstruct the sunlight for this one hour by vertical projections similar to buttresses, the necessary projection of which can be seen at once on the plan diagram. This leaves only the south window 2, and the section diagram indicates the line of obstruction required to exclude sunlight for the necessary period, and a balcony having the required projection is then added.

For the bedroom on the first floor the only exclusion required is for the late afternoon, so that for window 3 no treatment is necessary, whilst for window 2 the only obstruction required is from the south-west, and it is found in the plan diagram that this can be provided easily by a screen wall having the same projection as the balcony, which cuts off all sunlight after 4.15 p.m. A similar screen is added on the east side of the balcony to balance the elevation, and has no serious obstructing effect to the sunlight because window 3 admits sunlight for the times obstructed by the latter screen. Window 1 is omitted entirely on the first floor.

There are, of course, many solutions to the same problem, and this example is only given to show how the two diagrams can be used for detailed planning for sunlight on a reasoned basis.

The sun-path curves on the section diagram must be used with discretion, because in practice it is very unusual to meet a site where the windows are so unobstructed by other buildings or trees that sunlight can be received as early as sunrise or as



Sunlight penetration section. Upper diagram Fig. 4, lower, Fig. 5.

section diagram shows the altitude of the sun for the centre day of each month at all times of the day in relation to a particular point Z. The method of use is to place a tracing of the proposed section of the room over the diagram, with the external lead of the window on the section over the point Z in the diagram.

The two diagrams are used together.

First, place the room plan over the plan diagram and then place the room section over the section diagram. Read off from the plan diagram the times indicated by the limit lines AB and CD, and mark these times on the section diagram, as at EF and GH on Figure 5. (In the example shown EF is after sunset.) Then the sunlight available for admission to the room for the particular aspect chosen is represented by the month and afternoon time curves enclosed between the lines EF and GH, and can then be projected down to the floor or table level of the room section, giving the actual depth of sunlight penetration into the room at any time, as shown for August, 3 p.m.

By means of these two diagrams all normal problems of insolation can be solved quickly, easily and with sufficient accuracy



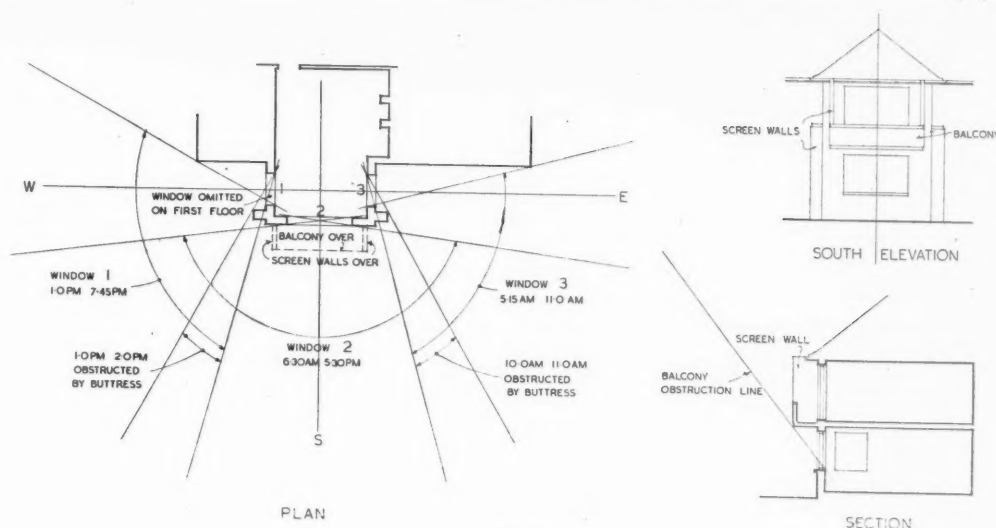


Fig. 6.

late as sunset. In most cases such obstructions to sunlight are to be found, and where they are serious it is a simple matter to plot them on the section tracing and read off the actual effect of the obstructions on the section diagram. Where the obstructions are very broken and uneven, they should be considered on plan also.

In order to reduce the information provided by the diagrams to the degree of simplicity required, several approximations have been made, but for architectural purposes these are relatively unimportant. It must, however, be borne in mind that the altitude of the sun varies with the latitude of the place under

consideration, and so do the times of sunrise and sunset, and if great accuracy is required special diagrams should be prepared for the latitude concerned. The two diagrams illustrated are calculated for Nuneaton, latitude  $52^{\circ} 31'$  north, which was selected as being approximately the geographic centre of the mass of England and Wales. London is approximately  $1^{\circ}$  less, and Manchester approximately  $1^{\circ}$  more. Whilst mathematically these differences of  $1^{\circ}$  are substantial, for the purposes of architects in the design of buildings they are relatively small, and the diagrams could be used for anywhere in England and Wales with sufficient accuracy for normal architectural purposes.

## LEGAL RECOGNITION OF THE R.I.B.A. SCALE

WIMPERIS, SIMPSON AND GUTHRIE v. H. J. COLEBROOK

Judgment in this case was delivered on 25 June last, and is of general interest to the profession because the Judge held that, in the absence of any express contract as to the architect's remuneration, the R.I.B.A. Scale was the appropriate guide in ascertaining what is the proper and reasonable remuneration. It must be borne in mind that the Judge based his decision on the fact that he found that the architects in this case had done all the work and performed all the services set out in the scale, and thereby became entitled to 6 per cent. on the total amount of work done. In the result the architects got judgment on their claim and on the counterclaim with costs, and were completely exonerated from the charge of negligence which had been made by the defendant. The following are extracts from the judgment bearing on the point.

"The only defence originally raised was that the charges made by the plaintiffs were not fair and reasonable, and it is common ground up to a point that there was no agreement that the R.I.B.A. Scale should be the scale adopted. At the same time, nobody says that the architects did not do all the work indicated in that scale, and if it is fair and reasonable, the scale provides for 6 per cent. on the total amount of work done, and it is that item of 6 per cent. out of a long bill of approved items which

is challenged. Now, the plaintiffs' counsel has, I think, rightly, put the case on this basis, that there being from the plaintiffs' point of view no express bargain, their remuneration is to be what the Court thinks to be a fair and reasonable one, and that remuneration may be decided as a piece of evidence by reason of what is commonly called the R.I.B.A. Scale." "I must deal with one other fact before I come to the decision of this case. That is, not only is there no question but that the architects did all the work and performed all the services set out in the R.I.B.A. Scale to entitle them to the 6 per cent., but from first to last there has not been the smallest challenge or complaint as to the skill and ability which they devoted to those tasks; the only point made against them being that they were dilatory, and so dilatory that they were negligent. That is the only point made against them." "And when it comes to a question of how much they are entitled to receive, I am quite satisfied that the proper and reasonable remuneration is that certified by the R.I.B.A. Scale."

It may be that the judgment will not find its way into the Law Reports, but it is an important judicial pronouncement in cases where there is no express contract as to remuneration, and where the architect has done all that is required by the scale to entitle him to the remuneration therein set out.

# THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND PLANNING

## THE CREATION OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING

On another page the confirmation is reported of Lord Portal's appointment as Minister of Works and Planning, signifying the creation of the new planning powers of the old M.O.W.B.

On 17 June in the House of Lords, on the second reading of the *Minister of Works and Planning Bill*, Lord Portal spoke on the provisions of the Bill, now an Act, and enlarged on his Ministry's functions. The following are extracts from his speech.

### Lord Portal's Speech

This Bill, he said, constitutes the first step only in carrying out the Government's policy. The objective of that policy is to secure the right use of the land of the country for all purposes. For this, existing planning powers are known to be inadequate, and it will be necessary to introduce legislation substantially amending, strengthening and extending the present law. Before this is done, I consider it essential to have the final Report of Mr. Justice Uthwatt's Committee, and the Report of Lord Justice Scott's Committee, which I am pleased to tell your Lordships' House are now near completion. It is quite apparent to me that there will have to be a speeding up of procedure under the Town and Country Planning Act. I made it clear that in planning the use of land it will be the duty of my Ministry to see that the national policy laid down for agriculture, location of industry, and for transport and communications shall be observed.

### London Regional Planning

In trying to overcome the difficulties caused by the existence of numerous planning authorities in the various areas, I think your Lordships will be interested to hear what is being done in Greater London. Lord Reith took the view that in planning the reconstruction of the London region a beginning should be made with the central areas, particularly in view of the fact that enemy bombing had been largely concentrated at the centre. Accordingly the Corporation of the City of London and the London County Council were invited by him to prepare provisional plans of redevelopment for the City and County respectively. Those provisional plans are now in an advanced stage of preparation, and I took the view, therefore, that the time had arrived when consideration should be given to the question of planning the area surrounding the County of London, which, in many ways, forms a composite whole with the City and County. I referred the matter to the Standing Conference on London Regional Planning, with the suggestion that a comprehensive plan for the whole of the region should be prepared by an eminent planner to be appointed by me: making clear that it would be for the planner to advise me on the precise area or region which it would be best to include in the plan, and that he would need the assistance of the local authorities, both county and district, in the region in regard to the supply of facts, figures and other information. I pointed out that the plan must be based on present facts, but must be sufficiently flexible to enable any necessary adjustments to be made as the war proceeds and post-war prospects emerge with greater clarity.

I am glad to say that at their meeting held on the 27th of last month the Standing Conference welcomed my proposal and suggested that the eminent planner might well be Professor Abercrombie, who was already preparing the re-development plan for the County of London as consultant to the London County Council. I intend to adopt this suggestion, and to appoint Professor Abercrombie accordingly. He will enjoy the help of the Technical Committee of the Standing Conference and will work in consultation with the transport and other public utility services.

At the conclusion of the debate in which Lords Samuel, Latham, Gage and Strabolgi took part, Lord Portal answered questions with regard to the co-ordination of planning proposals emanating from other Departments.

### The Co-ordination of Plans

If you are to have a post-war plan for railways and transport, it must come from the Department of which my noble friend Lord Leathers is the head. If you are to have a plan for electricity, it must come from the Department concerned, and so on. Those plans are being formulated, and are being sent to a Ministerial Committee over which the Paymaster-General presides; and that is necessary in order to co-ordinate those plans and to see that their timing is correct. Somebody must co-ordinate those plans, and that is what the Government are trying to do now. The plans are well advanced, and they must

be considered together, when they are ready; because plans for transport, plans for electricity, and so on, must all be linked up into one plan, and, unless there is someone to co-ordinate them, I do not see how that could be done.

The question of how they are getting on is one which we have already debated in this House to-day. There is no need to be alarmed lest these things are not going on as they should; they are making good progress. I think that each Department is alive to the situation, but the work must be done by the Departments concerned, because they contain the technical people who can deal with the matter. I should hate to have amateurs coming into a Department which I represented and trying to deal, say, with the future of transport or of electricity.

There were a few points which Lord Latham made which are very important. One was the question of control after the war, and which I think is all-important. He referred to the control of materials and to the question of labour. I said in this House some time ago that if you want a big building industry, with a balanced programme and priorities, you must do away with the system of casual labour which has existed in the building trade. That, I think, was the point which the noble Lord wished to make, and I entirely agree with him. It is being done in the mining industry, and it will have to be done in the building industry.

### Lord Reith on "Corporation" Management

In the course of a debate which preceded discussion on the *Minister of Works and Planning Bill*, Lord Reith raised some highly important problems with reference to the "corporation" form of construction, control and management of public services. He submitted his proposals, he said, because of the need for making preparations now against the time when problems, in some respects as serious as those of war, will arise.

Lord Reith was critical of private ownership and also of nationalisation—if the latter means the conduct of public services by Government Departments. In private ownership he saw a conflict in the service of high ideals which private owners often held and obligations to shareholders. "I do not suggest," he said, "that the risk of capital should not have at least the chance of reward. What I do suggest is that it is increasingly difficult, so to speak, to serve God and Mammon."

Enlarging on the application of his proposals for management by public corporation (e.g., the B.B.C., the British Overseas Airways Corporation, etc.), Lord Reith cited the building industry.

Then I come to building and civil engineering and the building materials industry. Some measure of central regulation and control is required by some kind of national board whose powers would include price control. It would settle prices and secure economies of materials and machinery. There would be an enormous amount of work to be done by both public and private interests. All work, public and private, over a certain figure should be subject to licence. All public expenditure would be subject to a schedule of prices, and work would be done under standard specifications and a standardisation of forms and methods of contract.

### Co-ordination and Timing

Under standardisation codes of practice and research would be adopted. Next, electricity. I have never been able to see why the Central Board and the Commissioners should not be amalgamated, and I would have them given rights and powers over distribution with this object in view, that over the whole country there should be one uniform price for electricity, with consequent benefit to planning, as for instance, in the location of industry. Gas and water, roads and river management and sewage and subsoil water—there are too many authorities and too many types of authority.

Lord Portal replied on behalf of the Government. He could not, he felt, deal with Lord Reith's main proposals in detail since it would be far too controversial for their debate that day, but he was able to give some valuable information, which he referred to later in the Works and Planning Bill debate, as reported above, on the post-war planning of various Ministries and the interrelation of schemes. He said:

The Ministry of War Transport are preparing their own scheme:

the Ministry of Works and Buildings are doing likewise; the Paymaster-General is dealing in the first instance with electricity, until the Ministry of Fuel and Power gets into its stride, while water comes under the Ministry of Health. Gas will come under the new Ministry of Fuel, Light and Power. The location of industry will come under the Board of Trade. Reports in regard to all these are being collated at the present time and presented to a Ministerial Committee presided over by the Paymaster-General.

These questions are urgent, but the right timing of them is also essential. We are still in the middle of a war, but we must have the machinery being prepared, so that at the right time we may have the necessary schemes for public services ready. As the noble Lord has already stated in reference to transportation, the future of this enormous system, which embraces railways, roads, canals, and coastwise shipping, is in the hands of Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport. There are no interests either in the industrial or social life in this country which are not vitally concerned with the operation of transport. It follows that a transport system cannot be planned otherwise than in the light of a general policy which embraces these wider objectives. One must bear in mind that at this stage it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the war will be won by that side which can ultimately bring to bear the greatest transport resources and use them most efficiently. Nothing must be allowed to interfere with this, and it would be a grave mistake to introduce at this time controversial issues which would have the effect of diverting our energies from the war effort.

While, therefore, the Government are bound to devote their energies first to the war effort, yet I may state that in the Ministry of War Transport and in the various organisations of transport itself, the necessary information is being collected. The Chamber of Shipping, the railways, British Road Federation and others are all formulating their proposals.

The Paymaster-General is looking into the matter of electricity and will report in due course to the Ministry of Fuel and Power. He is examining the reorganisation question of electricity from these main points of view: (1) to secure a better diversity of load; (2) to secure a greater standardisation of voltage; (3) to work towards a uniformity

of charge throughout the country; (4) to adopt a common policy with regard to development; (5) to put the best engineering advice at the disposal of all distributors. Gas in relation to the post-war policy will now be in the hands of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, while water and drainage is in the hands of the Ministry of Health. The new Minister of Fuel and Power has told me that the gas industry has already been invited to consider its own reconstruction problems, and the necessity for proceeding without delay is being kept prominently before representative bodies.

### Control and the Building Industry

The building industry of course does not really come under public services, but it is an industry in which both the noble Lord [Lord Reith] and I take a great interest, so perhaps I may be allowed the privilege of referring to some of the building problems. I dealt with some of the points he raised in my speech in your Lordships' House on 21 April. Lord Reith mentioned, and in my view quite rightly, that there must be some form of control of the building industry after the war. I feel certain that in the building industry there will have to be control continued for some time after the war. I am convinced, too, that when you have a big building programme—shall I say an arranged programme, a balanced programme—if you have control of the materials required for the completion of that programme you will have to have priorities. There will be so much to do that it will be essential to have priorities to carry out your building programme. That is why on this matter I concur with Lord Reith. I think that his ideas and my own on this question run very much together. The questions which have been raised in this debate have shown that your Lordships are greatly interested in seeing that these matters are being proceeded with and I would now, if I may, say a word on the question of the timing of these programmes.

I think the Government are very much alive to the necessity for proper timing, and that every Department which should do so is getting on with its plans. I can speak for my own Ministry, which of course has a part to play. One is anxious that all the different plans should be co-ordinated so as to be ready at the proper time and not left to be hastily planned after the war.

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### The Twenty-fifth Year of the Indian Institute of Architects

Dr. H. V. Lanchester has written the following note for the JOURNAL on the recent 25th jubilee of the Indian Institute:—

The Indian Institute of Architects has marked the 25th year of their existence by the issue of a "Silver Jubilee" number of this JOURNAL which opens with a presidential message from Mr. D. W. Ditchburn [F.], who is now in his second year of office, besides having 10 years ago occupied the president's chair.

The Institute started in 1917 as *The Architectural Students' Association*, recruited from the students in architecture at the Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoj School of Art, which had, under the advice of Mr. John Begg [F.], included this art in its curriculum about 1900. In 1908 the late Mr. George Wittet took charge and the school took the leading place in Indian architectural education. After some ups and downs, in 1922 the group of members felt that they were entitled to call themselves the *Bombay Architectural Association* and ultimately after affiliation with the R.I.B.A. in 1925 and the subsequent approval of the five years' Diploma Course, reconstitution as The Indian Institute of Architects took place in 1929, with a membership of 158, which has to-day risen to 262.

The present publication covers a wide ground. Mr. Claude Batley, the well-known Bombay architect, who is the Professor of Architecture in charge of the school, gives a review of the past and of the future possibilities of Indian architecture and architectural education. If at times he is, as he admits, somewhat pessimistic, he is very clear and definite as to the course needed to bring architectural practice in India to a high degree of artistry and efficiency.

Other articles, mostly with informative and appropriate illustrations, deal with Architectural Development in Bombay, The Evolution of Architecture in Calcutta, The Architecture of Travancore, Aspects of Town Planning, The Theory of Whispering Galleries, and other important subjects, besides notes and illustrations of typical recent works.

We cannot here review these contributions in detail but must rest content with stating that they contain a great deal of valuable matter and are well worth perusal by all those interested in Indian conditions.

### Architectural Copyright

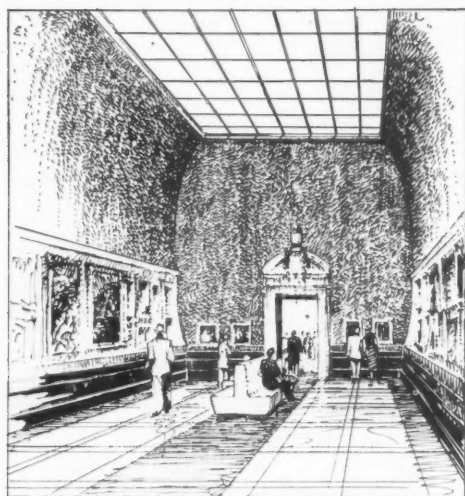
A recent case concerning architectural copyright has emphasised that although a building owner is in possession of the drawings of his building, he, and any architect he employs for the purpose, will infringe the original architect's copyright if, without that architect's consent, he copies the drawings or uses them for the purpose of building. He will also infringe the architect's copyright if he repeats the design of the building (if it has artistic merit) though he does not use the drawings for this purpose. In both cases the building owner must obtain the original architect's written consent, otherwise he and any later architect he employs may find themselves liable to pay damages for infringement. If the original architect is dead or has assigned his copyright his executors or assignees are equally entitled to damages.

In order to avoid misunderstanding an architect should explain to his client the position regarding architectural copyright at the time of his engagement. This is particularly necessary in the case of estate development. The architect may perhaps be employed only to design two or three type designs for an estate developer, who may think he is entitled to use the drawings for any number of repetitions. In such a case the architect should agree the terms upon which this may be done. Again, an architect may prepare drawings showing the kind of building that can be erected on a particular site, the owner afterwards selling the site and handing over the drawings to the purchaser. In such a case the purchaser would infringe the architect's copyright if he copied or used the drawings for the purpose of building.



## Reflections in Picture Galleries

By JOHN H. MARKHAM [F.]



A good many years ago I wrote a letter to the Editor of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL which he published. It was worded as follows:—

"In view of the interest and importance attaching to this subject, I have for some time had it in mind to submit a simple suggestion to your readers in the hope that it may be useful, or that, if it contains some defect, someone will be good enough to point it out. It is not my wish to undervalue or set aside in any way the work done in investigating the best form of top light for a gallery; but my suggestion may perhaps be of service in overcoming defects in a good many existing galleries.

"It has been stated that glass must reflect something; and though this sounds pessimistic, it is at least a safe working assumption. Our aim must, therefore, be so to arrange matters that what the glass reflects will not mar the observer's enjoyment of the picture.

"Let us assume a fairly high gallery with top lighting of any form; and let the pictures be so hung that none of them has any part of its glazed surface more than nine or ten feet above the floor. If in such a gallery the whole of the wall surface above the pictures were an unbroken surface of a dull grey hue or black—or, perhaps even white—it should be possible, whilst keeping the picture surface vertical, to arrange the plane of the glass at such an inclination that for an observer in the proper position the glass would reflect some part of the even upper surface of the wall opposite and that only. This reflection would be quite unnoticeable, because—whatever subtle effect the reflection of such a surface might have on the general tone of the picture—the whole area of the picture would be subjected to a uniform influence. For pictures below, or on the level of, the eye this would involve fixing the glass in a frame of such form that the lower edge of the glass would be further in front of the picture surface than the top edge would be.

"The most difficult case to deal with would be that of a very large picture occupying the whole of the nine or ten feet of height available as hanging space. A solution, however, which suggests itself is to hang the picture near a corner of the gallery and fix the glass vertically but obliquely on plan so that the end wall of the gallery would be reflected. This wall would then assume the uniform sombre tint

required, and, of course, could not be used as hanging space—or at any rate not in that part of it which would be liable to be reflected.

"Small pictures near the floor line would need a very pronounced tilt for the glass if the upper part of the opposite wall were to be reflected. It might, however, be simpler in such cases to allow the glass to reflect the floor which could be finished in a jointless material of the tone and tint found most suitable to neutralise reflections. An alternative to this might be found in disposing these small pictures in a continuous wall case having its glass front inclined at the angle necessary to reflect the top part of the wall opposite. This would probably be less unsightly than having a number of separate distorted frames.

"My suggestion is then that certain surfaces which cannot cause offensive reflections should be provided, and that the glass protecting the pictures should (quite regardless of the plane of the picture) be so disposed as to reflect only some part of these inoffensive surfaces. The principle is the same for all cases, though in application much diversity of form may be necessary. The position from which any picture must be observed in order to benefit by the glass inclination adopted would be found quite naturally, or in a second or two of subconscious trial and error, by any observer."

At the time of writing the letter I had not drawn any diagrams to see how the proposal would work, but recently I have had an opportunity to do so and find that my original suggestion calls for both modification and amplification. I hope, therefore, that this brief note will be found to contain suggestions of value in view of the reconstruction of old picture galleries or the design of new ones for which, it is to be hoped, there may soon be many opportunities.

Figure 1 shows a section of a gallery, 24 ft. wide and 24 ft. high with a flat ceiling light, and illustrates the suggestion made in my original letter. It is assumed that pictures will not be hung on the walls to a greater height than 12 ft., and that the upper part of the walls would be finished as an unbroken surface with a dull finish of black or a neutral grey colour. If, under these circumstances, the glass of a picture hanging on the wall were slightly inclined as shown on the diagram, the only rays which would be reflected by the glass to the observer's eye would be the rays coming from the neutral grey surface of the upper part of the opposite wall; and such rays would not, I believe, hamper in any way the observer's enjoyment of the picture, and he would not be conscious of any distracting reflections at all.

On the diagrammatic section, I have shown the upper part of the walls as slightly curved, because I hope by this means to counteract the tendency for the top to be more brilliantly lit than the bottom. This ought to make for uniformity of lighting over the whole of the neutral non-reflecting surface. The best form, texture and colour for these non-reflecting surfaces would have to be ascertained by experiment; and it might be found that it would not be necessary to have a black surface. It is possible that a neutral grey or even a comparatively light tone might answer the purpose, or perhaps a granular surface finished with aluminium foil.

If an attempt be made to apply this principle to a large picture, it will be found that it is not possible to eliminate all reflections, except the rays from the neutral wall surface opposite, by merely inclining the glass; it is necessary to have curved glass, as is shown in Figure 2, where I have assumed the picture to be about 9 ft. high and 3 ft. off the floor. I doubt whether it would be possible in any case to arrange the glass in such a fashion that no reflections would be noticed wherever the spectator might stand; but the positions from which any particular picture should be viewed are restricted to a comparatively small space directly in front of the picture, and for any observer in this

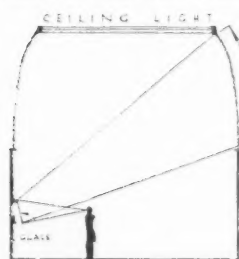


FIG. 1

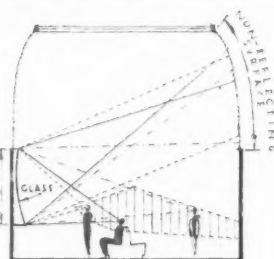


FIG. 2

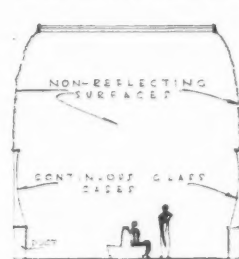


FIG. 3



space it ought to be possible to avoid reflections by the method I am suggesting.

For the large picture I assume that the observer would stand well back, and yet he may wish to approach more closely to examine detail, or he might take a seat in the middle of the gallery to contemplate the picture for a longer time. The lightly hatched area on the diagram shows the total space within which the observer's head might be situated without his having any rays reflected from the glass, except those which come from the neutral non-reflecting surface opposite.

If provision has to be made for small pictures dotted about at different heights on the wall surface, inclined flat sheets of glass would answer the purpose, but the inclination must be at different angles for different heights, and a small picture with its top line 12 ft. from the floor would need to have the glass inclined downwards, i.e., with the upper edge further from the vertical wall than the lower edge.

If, however, every picture is glazed with glass having the same radius of curvature as was shown in Figure 2, the inclination could be adjusted, as will be shown later, so that the picture could be hung at any level. This means (and Figure 2 already suggests it) that the best radius of curvature for the glass depends on the width and proportions of the gallery; and in any building where it is possible to adopt a fixed width and height for all galleries one glass curvature would serve for every position.

The principle of this may be carried somewhat further by considering the gallery section of Figure 2 as showing not merely the glass of one picture but the glass front of a continuous case running from end to end of the gallery. Such a case could be constructed so as to be virtually dust-tight; and unglazed pictures could be hung vertically on the wall surface within the case and be viewed in comfort by observers in any reasonable position, without the distraction of reflections. This would result in a gallery arrangement like that shown in Figure 3.

If it is desired to maintain the individual glazing and not resort to the continuous vitrine, glass of the standard curvature for the gallery could be used for each picture. To make it possible for the picture to be hung at different heights when changes in the gallery arrangement are being made, it would only be necessary to have a double or twin frame made, so that the frame holding the glass would be connected to the frame holding the picture by adjustable screws at the corners. By manipulation of these screws the inclination of the glass frame in relation to the vertical plane of the picture could be altered at will. The "cheeks" connecting the two frames would be formed in some extensible material like the sides of the dark chamber in a camera. The picture framed and glazed in this way could be exhibited at any reasonable height in any gallery of proportions similar to those of the standard gallery for which the glass curvature was determined.

Small pictures for close inspection could have glass of a slightly more pronounced curvature than the standard curve for side walls; and such pictures would then be best placed on the end walls approximately on the eye level of the observer. They

must not be too low down or the observer when quite close would see a distorted image of his own face.

It may well be that experiment will show that my suggestions need modification or that they are susceptible of improvement; but if they are found to be definitely helpful they allow of a certain standardisation of gallery form which I think need not be deprecated, especially in view of suggestions which are being made that pictures should be exhibited in different places from time to time so as to be available to a wider public.

For pictures on the end wall of a gallery, or near the corners, it might be necessary to give the glass a double inclination so that the surface reflected is not the neutral surface of the opposite wall, but the neutral surface of the wall at right angles. This could easily be done if the system of the adjustable twin frame were adopted.

I should like to make it plain that the suggestions I am making are only intended to deal with the problem of reflections; other considerations, such as glare and glitter, may call for other remedies, but if to avoid glitter on the surface of a picture it is necessary to incline the picture itself and not fix it, as, one normally would, vertically against the wall, this inclination can easily be arranged without affecting in any way my proposals as regards the glass. The inclination of the plane of the picture is one thing and the inclination of the glass is another. The reflection problems as such depend only on the glass.

Confining myself as I do to the subject of reflections, I do not deal with systems of gallery lighting; but I think that the system I propose should permit of having galleries with uniform ceiling light over practically the whole area of the gallery, which I conceive to be the best arrangement both from the lighting and purely architectural points of view. Above the ceiling lights there would be a glass roof; and between the roof and the ceiling light there could be any desired arrangement of screens or reflectors to equalise the lighting on the ceiling light. The appliances for artificial lighting would also be arranged in the roof space. If the ceiling lights were glazed with a diffusing glass, such as the kaleidoscopic glass advocated by Mr. Hurst Seager or, better still, with Thermolux, uneven distribution would be largely obviated and perhaps also other inconveniences often associated with a ceiling light.

Where galleries have already been designed to other shapes, and in particular to distorted forms such as the top side lighting method called for, the glass would have to be arranged so that it received and passed on, not reflections from the opposite wall but those from the dulled ceiling surface in the middle of the gallery. This, I think, could be managed without serious difficulty.

If, on test, my suggestions should prove to be of value, there ought, in future, to be no necessity to distort galleries in this way; and a more or less standard arrangement would greatly facilitate the transfer of pictures from place to place.

It ought to be possible, with very little expense, to fit up in some of our damaged galleries a test of these curved glass proposals combined with a flat ceiling light.

#### MR. PERCY THOMAS, MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION REGIONAL CONTROLLER FOR WALES

Mr. Lyttelton, Minister of Production, announced in the House of Commons on 1 July that the new Regional organisation of the Ministry was being brought into operation on 2 July and he named the Chairmen of the Committees who were also his regional controllers.

Many members will have seen with interest that Mr. Percy Thomas, President of the R.I.B.A. 1935-37, has been made Chairman and Regional Controller for Wales. With the exception only of Mr. Thomas all the controllers are men who have reached commanding positions in big business.

#### THE CATHEDRAL MODELS ILLUSTRATED IN FLETCHER'S HISTORY

The Mediaeval sections of Sir Banister Fletcher's *History of Architecture on the Comparative Method* are illustrated by photographs of a remarkable series of models of English and continental cathedrals.

These models have been included among the illustrations in the *History* for many years and in the course of time all memory has been lost of their origin, who made them, where they are now if they still exist, and details of their size, scale and material.

If any member knows the answer to these questions will he please write to the Librarian R.I.B.A.?

## Obituary

SIR EDWIN COOPER, R.A.

We greatly regret to record the death of Sir Edwin Cooper, R.A. [F.], Royal Gold Medallist for Architecture, 1931.

Sir Edwin, who was born in 1873 in Scarborough, and who died in his Gray's Inn office on 24 June, was among the most successful architects of his generation, who, in the course of a busy career, had opportunities of building on some of the finest sites in London—on Tower Hill, where his masterpiece the Port of London Authority building stands; Richmond Hill, where he built the British Red Cross Memorial, *The Star and Garter Home*; and on many of the finest central City sites. Sir Edwin was a firm adherent of the classical style and almost all his buildings are in a large-scale confident Renaissance manner. In his larger buildings, such as the P.L.A., Marylebone Town Hall and his big City buildings, he made the most of his instinct for grandiose scale—for, as *The Times'* obituary writer put it, breadth and "swagger." Sir Edwin's great repute rested chiefly, however, on his competence as a planner—his tastes here, too, being for the bolder effects of classical form skilfully adapted to modern functional demands.

Sir Edwin Cooper received his architectural training by being articled and then he travelled extensively in Italy and France. His earlier years of practice were in partnership successively with Messrs. Hall & Davis and S. B. Russell [F.]. For the latter years of his life he was in practice on his own.

He became a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1903 and served on various R.I.B.A. committees and on the Council, 1912-15, 1923-4 and 1930-33.

In 1931 he received the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture and on the occasion of the presentation an exhibition of his work was held at the R.I.B.A. He became an A.R.A. in 1930 and R.A. in 1937. He was knighted in 1923, the honour being given largely in connection with his work as designer of the Star and Garter Home. As a tribute to the success of his building for Lloyd's he was elected an honorary member, an honour conferred only on eighteen individuals since the first election in 1824.

At his funeral the President of the Royal Institute was represented by the Secretary.

**Mr. Vincent Harris, A.R.A., writes as follows:—**

Edwin Cooper was a man who had striven and achieved much, and in everything he undertook there was great competence, the result of unflagging energy.

As a competitive planner he was known amongst architects as a doughty opponent who worked at a scheme till he had exhausted all the various possible ways of elucidating a problem before deciding on that to be submitted.

Once this decision was made he pursued and finished it to its logical conclusion, incorporating every possible advantage.

His vast practice was the result of great skill and ability in dealing with intricate sites, coupled with determination to obtain the best possible result.

Being markedly reticent, he foregathered little with his brother architects, and as he was so unusually absorbed in his work and family, it placed a barrier round him excluding great friendship with any.

He will be remembered for his sincerity of purpose and exclusiveness of character which made him the able administrator he was.

### SIR EDWIN COOPER'S BUILDINGS

Among his buildings, in addition to those named above, the following are the more important:—

For Marylebone Borough Council, the Town Hall, won in competition, 1911, and extension 1937, a Public Library and a Crematorium at Finchley and a Health Centre, Grove Road; in the City of London, the new Lloyd's, 1929; The Royal Mail Buildings, Leadenhall Street, 1929; The National Provincial Bank, Lothbury, 1931-2; Banque Belge, Bishopsgate. Elsewhere in and near London, the Holker Law Library, Gray's Inn, 1930; St. Mary's Hospital extension and Medical School; the Devonport School of Pathology and Nurses' Home, Greenwich; the Customs House and Police Housing, Tilbury; the Riddell Home, St. Thomas's Hospital; the College of Nursing, Cavendish Square; the South London Hospital for Women; the

Cowdray Club, Cavendish Square. In the provinces, Hull Guildhall and Law Courts; the Star and Garter Home, Sandgate, Kent; Bryanston School, chapel, etc.; Cranleigh School, additions; St. Hilda's College, Oxford, Library; Bedale's School, Laboratory; and a number of country houses the chief of which is Gatton Park, Surrey, for Sir Jeremiah Colman.

### ARTHUR NEEDHAM WILSON [F.]

Mr. T. Phillips Figgis [Ret. F.] writes:—

I would like to be allowed to pay tribute to my old friend Needham Wilson who passed away on 3 June last.

I doubt whether there is any architect who knew him more intimately than I did, for our friendship was a close one for the past 57 years during 40 of which we shared offices together for the carrying on of our respective practices.

Needham Wilson served his articles with a Manchester architect named Oldham, after which he devoted some time to study and the measuring-up of old churches.

He came to London in the latter part of 1884 and entered the office of John Belcher as assistant, where I was also then employed. I remember that one of the works in hand at the time by Mr. Belcher was the completion of Brandon's magnificent church in Gordon Square, and both Wilson and I had the gratification and pride of preparing some of those drawings which included not only the lengthening of the church but the erection of a central spire 300 feet high. Unfortunately this scheme never matured.

Wilson spent several years in John Belcher's office, and in the year 1886 carried off the Soane Medallion with his scholarly design for a Town Church. This prize enabled him to spend six months of valuable study in the South of France. After seven or eight years with John Belcher, he migrated to Marlborough to be Ponting's chief assistant, subsequently returning to London in 1899 to start practice for himself—a venture which proved satisfactory, for he gathered round him many important clients and carried out numerous domestic works, chiefly in country districts.

Needham Wilson was a famous draughtsman—he was not only efficient but thoroughly efficient. His knowledge of architectural detail was outstanding. He understood all the intricacies of quantities, and few could write a better specification, free from dispute or doubtful interpretation.

His sketches of old work were singularly pleasing and refined. I recollect an occasion when that keen and cautious critic, the late W. R. Lethaby, on seeing a sketch of an ornamental cap by Wilson, pronounced it not only admirable but highly artistic.

For many years he was consulting architect and surveyor to the Constitutional Club, and of late years to the Wyndham Club.

He had an attractive personality, with a fine sense of humour, and furnished a treat to listeners when he recalled his experience of an amusing incident.

He will be missed and his passing greatly regretted by his many friends.

## Correspondence

### ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS

Hoe Lodge,  
Eltham, S.E.9

5.6.42

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—I am appalled by the lack of protection afforded to our monuments of great national worth in the cathedrals and churches of this country. During this period of the so-called "Baedeker" raids by the Germans it would be as well to remember that such of these monuments as are damaged are quite irreplaceable, and one wonders how many of those in whose hands rests the guardianship of these national treasures have sought the advice of the Ministry of Works and Buildings, or of the many fine societies which exist for their preservation.

Many of the brasses, alabasters and funeral effigies have never been adequately photographed or recorded by competent authorities, and it would be a catastrophe if they were destroyed through lack of appreciation or a failure to take elementary precautions.

I would therefore appeal to all members of the Institute who live in the neighbourhood of cathedrals or churches containing interesting monuments, tiles or glass, to urge upon the guardians of these treasures the very real and urgent need for giving simple protection to the nation's heritage.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. F. JOHNS [A.]

*Mr. Johns is not the only one who is disturbed by the lack of protection afforded to historic monuments. In many quarters strenuous efforts are being made, not without success, to persuade those in charge of important buildings to protect their treasures and to take advantage of the ready help available at the Ministry of Works and Buildings. On the Record side, a great deal of work is being done by the National Buildings Record who, besides co-ordinating the masses of photographs and measured drawings which exist, are supervising the taking of hundreds of additional photographs of cathedrals and other buildings to ensure that complete surveys are available.*

*On another page in this JOURNAL is a notice of a scheme organised by the N.B.R. for the payment of fees to architects and architectural students for the "reproduction rights" of measured drawings they have made of buildings of merit. This should bring to light a vast hidden stock of hitherto unknown surveys.—ED.*

#### THE APPRECIATION OF ARCHITECTURE IN SCHOOLS

Department of Architecture,

Southend-on-Sea

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—The paragraph in the May issue of the JOURNAL relating to the Appreciation of Architecture in Schools and Mr. Willcock's fine initiative with the Berkshire Education Committee is most heartening reading to all concerned with architectural education. May one express the hope that information as to methods and procedure will be placed at the disposal of members with a view to encouraging similar efforts in other parts of the country.

At this stage it is hardly reasonable to comment upon a policy which is only in the experimental phase. One wonders, however, whether it goes sufficiently far to the root of the matter. At present we cannot say what the future will bring and whether after the war the activities of the speculative or jerry-builder will be completely checked. This last is very doubtful, but it seems to me quite obvious that if a check in even one direction is to be accomplished, viz., to correct travesty of building form and presentation all over the country, it would be necessary to insist on some more comprehensive inclusion of visual training in our scheme of post-war education, and I would suggest to the Public Relations Committee the feasibility of an approach\* to the Board of Education to ensure the adoption of some form of effective syllabus for this subject of correct visual form in its relation to architecture in all the training colleges for elementary school teachers all over the country. Since much that is built in the domestic field is effected by people whose education goes little beyond the elementary and school-leaving age of 14 a great deal might be achieved in this way to prevent at least eyesores which we all lament and deplore and for which education is basically the only efficient corrective.

Yours faithfully,

N. MARTIN-KAYE [F.]

#### The Secretary of the Reconstruction Committee writes:—

*The R.I.B.A. has set up a Committee to encourage the appreciation of Architecture in Schools. This Committee is in close touch with the promoters of the Reading lectures and also with other interested bodies.*

*As has already been announced in the Journal, a panel of lecturers is now available to lecture to schools and other interested bodies, and the appreciation of architecture is one of the subjects with which this panel deals.*

*The Lectures Sub-Committee is always glad to hear from architects who would like their names added to the panel. The Hon. Secretary is Daniel Roth [A.], and letters should be addressed to him at the R.I.B.A.*

#### POST-WAR PLANNING

*The Studio,  
Upton, Wirral*

13.6.42

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—Would you allow me to say, through the medium of the JOURNAL, that the immediate need in planning is a survey of this country as it is at present; there is no such survey in existence.

The necessity for an accurate survey must be apparent even to the lay mind, and the cost of making it is so small that there ought to be no difficulty in finding the money now.

The existing ordnance sheets are not complete, nor is the scale large enough for practical purposes. What is needed is a careful revision of the large-scale ordnance, showing the boundaries of all properties with all alterations from time to time delineated thereon.

There are numbers of competent surveyors and draughtsmen, over military age, out of work, who would gladly undertake the task of revising the present survey and bringing it up to date.

The value of such a survey would be incalculable to the committees and experts on whom devolves the future planning and development of our towns and cities, particularly such as have suffered so tragically at the hands of our unscrupulous enemies, but its value should be apparent to the individual taxpayer and property owner.

Yours faithfully,

J. R. MEWTON [F.]

#### SOME BOOKS

**The Old Churches of London.** By Gerald Cobb. London: Batsford. 8vo. 1942. 15s.

A new book on London churches is like an obituary notice of old friends. As the record proceeds the reader either experiences regret that he has not been more aware and appreciative or feels thankful that he has realised and enjoyed what is lost for ever. After an interesting introduction by Professor Geoffrey Webb, Mr. Cobb opens with a list of patron saints of the City churches, and the reasons for their various surnames or suffixes. He then deals briefly with the mediæval churches, even St. Bartholomew the Great and St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, occupying only about half a page each. But the Wren churches are his main theme. As the author points out, these formed a new type, unique in character, and, as a group, were unsurpassed. Four years elapsed after the Great Fire before any rebuilding of the destroyed churches was begun and six parishes took 20 years to make a start. Several were not finished until the early years of the eighteenth century, but in time for Wren to have seen them completed.

There is a most painstaking and skilful analysis of many features of Wren's churches, particularly of the towers and spires of which the author makes 12 classes. Elevations of these are all drawn to the same scale on two pages for purposes of comparison, including that of St. Clement Danes before it was altered by Gibbs and also vases and other subsidiary features removed during the nineteenth century and not replaced. The outline of the spire of Christchurch is particularly marred in this way.

An interesting feature of Wren's churches is the variety of the arcades carrying N. and S. galleries, but this is not treated in much detail. Wren never repeated the solution attained in St. Bride's, but seems to have preferred that in St. James', Piccadilly, where the columns rise from the level of the tops of the gallery fronts. In the chapter on churchyards we read of the little cloisters which formerly were attached to several mediæval churches. Even post-Reformation churches showed reminiscences of these cloisters at St. Benet Fink, St. Mildred Poultry, St. Vedast and St. Michael Cornhill.

The format of the book is such as the publishers have accustomed us to in their recent issues. An excellent wrapper by Professor Schwabe is worth preservation as a living paper (with a fold) within. There are colour plates from paintings by T. Shepherd, Malton, Arthur Garratt and the author, besides 100 good photographs and some excellent little drawings.

F. HERBERT MANSFORD. [F.]

#### WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION LAW

**The Law and Practice of War Damage Compensation.** By Harold B. Williams, LL.D. (Lond.), of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Montagu Evans, M.C., F.S.I., M.Inst.R.A., Member of the Rating Surveyors' Association.

This guide to a difficult Act of Parliament is well worthy of study. The collaboration of a barrister and a surveyor has resulted in an



elucidation of the Act, which will be of great assistance to those whose practice brings them into contact with it.

The first chapter is a general outline of the Act explaining its provisions in clear language, and this, coupled with the examples of valuations and calculations in one of the appendices, forms one of the attractive features of the volume. The chapter dealing with problems that will arise under the Act indicates that, as in the case of most Acts of Parliament, the Court will eventually have to say what Parliament really has said. The remaining chapter sets out the text of the Act with explanatory notes, and the appendices contain the statutory rules and orders and other matters relevant to the subject.

The work is published by the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, and the profits will be given to the Institute's Royal Air Force Pilots and Crews Fund. Apart, therefore, from the professional value of the book, there is the added value of knowing that its purchase will augment a Fund which has such a worthy object.

C. W.

**Practical Acoustics and Planning Against Noise**, by Hope Bagenal. Methuen. 1942. sm. 8vo. xii+146 pp.

A summary of information on soundproofing, on planning against noise, and auditorium design, and is intended to serve both designers in practice and students. The results of laboratory tests, and of new studies in acoustics, are briefly given; building types are reviewed critically, and the problems of temporary and post-war buildings are also given a place. Mr. Bagenal's wide experience in acoustic problems, and his knowledge of the theory of the subject, are here combined in a small textbook intended to be of use during an interim period in technical studies.

#### Specification, 1943

The 1942 edition of *Specification* has now been published by the Architectural Press. The cost this year is 15s. In form and contents the volume resembles recent issues; many of the sections have been revised but no new sections are included.

**Alabaster Tombs for the Pre-Reformation Period in England**, by Arthur Gardner, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 1940. la. 8vo. xx+218 pp., inc. 305 photos. 21s.

First study exclusively devoted to British alabaster monuments describes changes in treatment and in dress and armour during the period; also describes quarries and workshops. Chapter 1, on the effigies, "the alabaster men." Chapter 2, on tomb chests and weepers. Chapter 3, more detailed study of effigies, including notes on portraiture, symbols of rank, colour and posture. Chapter 3 studies classification according to a primary period division. An appendix lists all the 507 existing alabaster monuments known to the author who suggests that the total, if at all in excess of his number, probably does not exceed 520.

**Irish Castles and Castellated Houses**, by Harold G. Leask, M.R.I.A.I., M.R.I.A. Tempest, Dundalgan Press, Dundalk. 1941. 8 vo. viii+170 pp.

The author, who is President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and Inspector of National Monuments in Éire, has written an admirably brief history which contrives to be both scholarly and popular. The work is largely the result of his own researches in a hitherto undeveloped field. After introductory chapters on the purposes served by the castles from earthworks to fortified houses, he treats his subject by dividing his castles into formal classes: castles with round keeps, tower houses, castles on rocks, towered and gabled houses, etc., etc., an arrangement which brings his material into an easily assimilated order and enables the description of each building to be completed over the full range of its life. The more important monuments are individually described and illustrated by photographs and many line drawings and plans.

**Romanesque Sculpture in Saintonge**, by Elizabeth Lawrence Mendell. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven and Oxford. 1941. 4to. xviii+214 pp.+85 collotypes. £2 2s.

Saintonge corresponds to Charente-Inférieure; its Romanesque art represents a normality neither progressive nor retarded. Study primarily concerned with analysis of forms, prefaced by historical and architectural studies, the latter paying special attention to the façade, the chief sculpture setting. Second part on the world of Saintongeais sculpture considers the sculptor's material and environment. Pt. III, the use he made of it, his compositions, figure style, etc. Bibliog.

## Accessions to the Library

### 1941-42—IV

Owing to the urgent need to economise space this list now includes only entries of the accession of new publications, exception being made in the case of old publications having particular reference to current demands, e.g., books, etc., on planning and topography.

Accessions of drawings will not be recorded.

Larger gifts will be recorded by a single cumulative entry.

Full lists will be sent to subscribers to the reprints and can be sent to any other readers on application.

Books presented by the publishers for review marked

Books purchased marked

\*Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.

#### ARCHITECTURE

Year-books:—

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND  
YORK & EAST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY  
INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTS and CHAPTER OF S.A.  
QUANTITY SURVEYORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

Register. 1942.

[1942.] R.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

15th. Washington. 1939:

72 (063)

Fifteenth etc. [Preliminary pamphlet, with welcome by American Institute of Architects.]

pam. 11½". Washington. [1939.]

Presented by the Library of Congress.

ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' COMPENDIUM

—, 1942. 56th year.

[1942.] R.

#### HISTORY

SADLER (A. L.)

72.03 (52)

A Short history of Japanese architecture.

10"×7½". xv+141+var. (with pls.) pp.+front.+122+(1) pls.

(backed). Sydney, N.S.W., & Lond.: Angus & Robertson.

1941. £1 1s. R.

72.03 (73): 902.6] 72.064

U.S.: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:  
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Historic American buildings survey. Catalog of the measured drawings and photographs of the survey in the Library of Congress, . . . 1941.

9½". viii+470 pp. Washington:

Supt. of Documents. 1941. (\$1.25.)

Presented by the Library of Congress, Washington.

72.032.8 (38 A): 726.1 T

ATHENS: AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS  
Hesperia: Suppt. V. (The American excavations in the Athenian agora.)

Observations on the Hephaisteion ["Theseion"].

11½"×8½". (v)+171 pp. Athens. 1941. Presented.

BLUNT (ANTHONY)

72.034 (44): 92 M

François Mansart and the origins of French classical architecture. (Warburg Institute. Studies &c., xiv.)

9½". 82+(ii) pp.+34 pls. Lond. 1941. 15s. R.

[EDWARDS (W. P. N.)]

72.036.6 (43+48+492)

A Note on contemporary architecture in northern Europe . . . result of a tour of Holland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, made by Mr. Frank Pick, Mr. Charles Holden and Mr. W. P. N. E.—, . . . 1939. ([Underground Railways.])

11½". (ii)+23 pp. Lond., priv. prin. 1931.

Presented by Dr. Charles H. Holden [F.].

#### DRAWING, PHOTOGRAPHY

72.064: 74] 659.1

MERCER (F. A.) and FRASER (GRACE L.), editors

Modern publicity in war (m—p—1941).—[Including] Some observations on commercial and state propaganda &c., by John Gloag.

11½". 128 pp. Lond. & N.Y.: Studio. 1941. 12s. 6d. R.

ANROOY (A. VAN)

Inf. file 72.064: 77] 535.245

The Neglect of photogrammetry: its causes and consequences. (From Photographic Journal, Apl.)

leaflet. 9½". [Lond.] 1942. Presented.

#### VOCATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

R.I.B.A.: DEMOBILISATION COMMITTEE

72.07: 355.24

Report.

dupl. typescript. 13½". 1941.

- MANSBRIDGE (ALBERT)** 72.08 : 334.1 C  
brick upon brick.—50 years . . . Co-operative Permanent Building Society.  
Reprint. 8½". xxii + 236 pp. incl. pls. Lond.: Dent. 1934.  
Presented by Mr. M. S. Briggs [F.].
- WEBB (ARTHUR)** 72.08 : 334.1] 33  
Signposts of building society finance. (Design for Britain series.  
1. Co-operative Permanent Building Society.)  
pam. 8½". Lond.: Dent. [1942.] 6d.  
Presented by the Society.
- DOUGLAS (F. C. R.)** 72.08 : 336.211  
Land-value rating. Theory and practice.  
7½". (vii) + 76 pp. + folding map. Lond.:  
Hogarth Press (Leonard & Virginia Woolf). 1936.  
Presented by the Publishers.
- MADSEN (A. W.)** 72.08 : 336.211  
Land value taxation in practice . . . Appendix to . . . Verinder  
(Frederick), Land and freedom. (International Union for Land  
Value Taxation and Free Trade.)  
2nd ed. pam. 7½". Lond. 1938. 6d.  
72.08 : 336.211
- UNITED COMMITTEE FOR TAXATION OF LAND VALUES Ltd.**  
Cities held to ransom. . . . The case for land value rating.  
6th ed. pam. 7½". Lond. 1936. 1d.  
—Both presented by the Hogarth Press.  
72.08 : 347.434] 333 : 940.6
- GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—ACTS**  
Landlord and Tenant (Requisitioned Land) Act, 1942. (5 & 6  
Geo. 6. Ch. 13.)  
pam. 9¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1942. 3d. R.  
72.083.123  
Inserted in the work
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH**  
Standard schedule of prices [notice of work so titled]. (Circular  
2625.)  
leaflet. dupl. typescript. 8¾". 1942. R.  
72.083.2 : 940.6
- MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY : AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT**  
Form of prime cost contract for emergency work issued for . . .  
local authorities in Great Britain.—An agreement etc.  
Reprint. pam. 13". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1939 (1940). 3d. R.  
**CLARKE (JOHN J.)** 352 (42)  
Outlines of local government of the United Kingdom.  
14th ed. 7½". x + 369 pp. Lond.: Pitman. 1939. 6s. P.  
12th ed., 1936, transferred to Loan Library.
- AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE OF THE U.K.**  
Report and accounts : in Jnl., xxii, Supp. No. 1 (Apl.). 1942
- BUILDING TYPES (GENERALLY) ; BUILDING FOR DEFENCE**  
72.09 (73) + 728.1 (73)
- U.S. : DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
and DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT**  
Building construction, 1940 [output 1921-40]. (Bulletin No. 693.)  
9¾". Washington : Supt. of Documents. 1941. (20c.)
- U.S. : OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES** 72.09 : 940.6 (73)  
Report to the nation. The American preparation for war [to end  
of 1941].  
pam. 9¼". [Washington. 1942.] R.  
Both presented by the Library of Congress, Washington.
- BUILDING TYPES  
(CIVIL)**
- GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—BILLS** 725 : 354  
Minister of Works and Planning Bill. [Bill 20.]  
pam. 10¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1942. 1d. R.
- U.S. : TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY** 725 : 624/628 (73)  
Annual report . . . for . . . year ended June 1941.  
9¼". Washington : Supt. of Documents. [1941.] (45 c.)  
Presented by the American Institute of Architects.
- DRYBURGH (JOHN)** 725.191  
The Planning of fire-stations including an outline history of fire-  
fighting. (Thesis for Final Examination, Dec.)  
typescript & Ink D. 12¾". 1941.  
Presented by the Author.
- MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE** 725.4 : 729.935  
Welfare pamphlets. (Formerly by HOME OFFICE.)  
No. 6. Seats for workers in factories.  
3rd ed. pam. 9¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1941. 1s. P.  
1st ed., 1920, in Library.
- A.A.S.T.A. : [EVACUATION COMMITTEE]** 725.75 : 699.895 folder  
Evacuation buildings for mothers and children. (From Keystone.  
journal, Mar.)  
pages (fastened in corner). 9¾". 1940. 3d. R.
- MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS** 725.92 : 725.121 (42.1)  
Pre-fabricated huts at the Tate Gallery site.  
dupl. typescript & Repr. 13¾". 1942. Presented.
- (RELIGIOUS)**
- MARCHAL (HENRI)** 726.1 (596 A)  
Guide archéologique aux temples d'Angkor. Angkor Vat, Angkor  
Thom, &c.  
8¾". Paris & Brussels : G. Van Oest. 1928.  
Presented by Mr. M. S. Briggs [F.].
- ROSENAU (HELEN)** 726.3 [726.51 : 283/289  
The Synagogue and protestant church architecture. (From Journal  
of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes, iv, 1-2, Oct. 1940-Jan. 1941.)  
extract. 10¾". [1941.]  
Presented by Dr. Rosenau, the author.
- INCORPORATED CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY**  
Annual report : 124th, for . . . 1941. 1942.
- COBB (GERALD)** 726.5 (42.1)  
\* The Old churches of London.  
9". x + 116 + (ii) pp. + lxxxiv + (ii) pls. (backed).  
Lond.: Batsford. 1941-2 [1942]. 15s. R. & P.
- SWIFT (E. H.)** 726.6 (495.02)  
Hagia Sophia [Constantinople].  
vol. in case. 12". xvii + 265 pp., incl. (xlvi) pls. + front.  
New York : Columbia U.P. ; Lond. : O.U.P. 1940. £3 6s. 6d. R.
- GARDNER (ARTHUR)** 726.825 (42) : 553.635.2  
Alabaster tombs of the pre-Reformation period in England.  
9¾". xix + 104 + (6) pp. + pls. Camb. : U.P. 1940. £1 1s. R.
- (EDUCATIONAL)**
- BOARD OF EDUCATION** 727 [691 : 940.6  
Use of rationed building materials by local education authorities.  
(Administrative memorandum No. 379.)  
leaflet. 6". Lond. 1942. R.  
Certificates to purchase timber. [Amending A.m. 379.] (Adminis-  
trative memorandum No. 379 A.) (May.)  
leaflet. 6". [Lond.] 1942.
- Enclosing :*  
Application for certificates to purchase timber etc. (Form 515 G.)  
leaflet. 11". [Lond.] 1942.
- (DOMESTIC)**
- ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, journal** 728 [72.012 : 34] (73)  
[Special number.] Houses in controlled developments. (Nov.)  
12". N.Y. 1940. Extra copy. To Reference Library.
- LEAGUE OF NATIONS : HEALTH ORGANISATION** 728.1  
Bulletin :  
Vol. viii, Nos. 4-5. Containing : Report of the Housing Com-  
mission . . . June 26th to July 1st, 1939.  
9¾". Geneva ; Lond. : G. Allen & Unwin. 1939. 5s. P.
- U.S. : FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION** 728.1  
Architectural planning and procedure for rental housing. [Specifi-  
cation of planning and construction.] (Form No. 2421.)  
Revised ed. pam. 11½". Washington :  
Supt. of Documents. 1939. (10c.)  
Presented by the Library of Congress, Washington.
- COIT (ELISABETH)** 728.1  
Notes on design and construction of the dwelling unit for the lower-  
income family. (2 Pts. From The Octagon, Oct. & Nov.)  
2 extracts. 11". Washington. 1941. R.
- NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL**  
Annual report for [Apl. 1941-Mar. 1942 : in Housing and Planning  
News-Bulletin (May). 1942. R.
- [CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION]** 728.1 (42) : 940.6  
\* War time housing-schemes, cover title.—War time housing, top title.  
dupl. typescript, 13", in folder. [1942.]  
Presented (2) through Mr. Edric Neel, Secretary of the Building Technique  
Group, R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee.
- ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, journal** 728.1 (73) : 940.6  
\* [Special number.] Housing to speed production. (Apl.)  
12". 1942. Presented. To Loan Library.
- [CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION]** 728.1 (42.46) : 334  
Short outline of housing schemes.  
War time housing.—Housing schemes in the Midlands [Staffs]  
2 dupl. typescripts, one with Repr. 13". 1942. Presented.

- LEAGUE OF NATIONS: HEALTH ORGANISATION** 728.1 (438)  
*La Question de l'habitation urbaine en Pologne.* Jan Strzelecki, ed.  
 9½". Geneva: Lond.: Geo. Allen & Unwin. 1936. 5s. P.  
 728.1 (44)  
*La Question de l'habitation urbaine en France.* By Etienne Dennerly.  
 9½". Geneva; Lond.: Geo. Allen & Unwin. 1935. 5s. P.  
 728.1 (45)  
*Rapport sur les habitations populaires et économiques en Italie.*  
 (Italy: Minister of Public Works—Central Technical Service.)  
 9½". Geneva; Lond.: Geo. Allen & Unwin. 1936. 3d. P.  
 728.1 (73) box
- UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY (FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY)**  
*Four years of public housing.* By Nathan Straus.  
 pam. 9¼". Washington: [Govt. Printing Off. 1941.]
- U.S.: CONGRESS** 728.1: 34 (73)  
*National Housing Act as amended, and provisions of other laws pertaining to the Federal Housing Administration.* (U.S.: Federal Housing Administration.)  
 Revised ed. (to Sept. 21. 9¼". Washington: Supt. of Documents. 1941. (15 c.)  
*Both presented by the Library of Congress.*
- GOODHART-RENDEL (H. S.)** 728.1: 728.68  
*Rural housing. An address. ("New Homes for Old" exhibition . . . , Olympia, . . . 1938. Housing Centre.)*  
 pam. 8". Lond. [1938 or after.] 2d. P.
- STEED (F. STREETON)** 728.1: 728.68  
*Cottages and countrymen. (Design for Britain series. 11. Co-operative Permanent Building Society.)*  
 pam. 8½". Lond.: Dent. [1942.] 6d.  
*Presented by the Society.*
- CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION** 728.1: 940.6  
*\*Family housing in wartime. (A.51.)*  
 9¼". 24 pp. Lond. [1942 or earlier.]  
*Presented (2) by the Reconstruction Committee, Building Technique Group.*
- U.S.: CONGRESS** 728.1: 940.6] 34 (73) + 725: 624/628] 34 (73)  
*Defense-housing and defense public-works statutes of the United States, and provisions of other laws and executive documents etc.* (U.S.: Federal Works Agency—Office of General Counsel.)  
 9¼". Washington: Govt. Printing Off. 1941.  
 728.1.083 (73)
- UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY (FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY)**  
*What does the housing program cost?*  
 pam. 9¼". Washington: [Govt. Printing Off.] 1940.  
*Both presented by the Library of Congress.*
- MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS** 728.54: 940.6  
*Hostels for industrial workers. M.O.W.B. standard. 1,000 single workers, cover title.*  
 dupl. typescript & *Repr.* in cover. 13". [1942.] R.  
 < MS.
- ROBINSON (M. S.)** 728.67  
*The Modern farm. Planning, construction and equipment, cover title. (Thesis awarded distinction in Final Examination, Dec.)*  
 typescript. *Ink D. & Repr.* 13". 1941. *Presented by the Author.*
- MALCOLMSON (V. A.)** 728.68.025  
*Country cottages reconditioning. (Housing Centre.)*  
 pam. 8½". Lond. 1938. 2d. P.
- KING (WALTER), publ.** 728.933.1  
*New kitchens for old.*  
 Reprint. pam. 7¼". Lond. [1941 or —42.] 6d. P.
- DETAILS** < MS.
- MAYER (W. E.)** 729.3: 693.1] 728.6 (42.7/8)  
*Rural stonework in north west England. (Thesis for Final Examination, Dec.)*  
 typescript. *W.C.D.* & folded map. 10¼". [1941.]  
*Presented by the Author.*
- Incorporating* **ORDNANCE SURVEY**, Geological map of the British Islands (Geological Survey), 2nd ed. 1912. Partially hand-coloured by W. E. M.—
- GALE (C. H.)** Inf. file 729.325.4.064  
*The Ionic volutes and other spirals. [Unpubd.]*  
 typescript. 10". & *Ink D.* [1942.]  
*Presented by the Author [F.].*
- ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHÆOLOGY**
- ART WORKERS' GUILD** 7.02] 725.822.93: 792 (42)  
*Beauty's awakening. A masque of winter and of spring . . . presented . . . in the Guildhall . . . London. [1899].*  
 sm. fo. Lond.: [Studio?] 1899.  
*Presented by Mr. W. H. Ansell [President].*
- MENDELL (ELIZABETH L.)** 73.033.4 (44.64)  
*Romanesque sculpture in Saintonge. (Yale historical publications. History of art. ii. Yale Univ.: Dept. of History, for Graduate School and School of the Fine Arts.)*  
 10½". xvii+213 pp.+pls. New Haven: Yale U.P.; Lond.: O.U.P. 1940. (\$7.00.) R.
- SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND**  
*Proceedings. Session 1940-41. Vol. lxxv.* 1941 [1942]. R.
- CLARK (GRAHAME)** 902.6: 571 (42)  
*Prehistoric England. (The "British heritage" series.)*  
 8½". viii+120 pp.+pls. Lond.: Batsford. 1940. 8s. 6d. R.
- BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS**  
*Report for the Sessions 1939-40 and 1940-41. [1941 or —42.] R.*
- BUILDING SCIENCE**
- BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION** 69 (083.74)  
*B.S.—War emergency revision.—[First received:] B.S. 602, amendment No. 2. leaflet. 7½". [1942.] R.*
- SPECIFICATION, annual*  
 \*—1942. F. R. S. Yorke, ed. 1942. 15s. R. *To Loan Library*  
 69: 940.6
- ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS: TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**  
*Speed up building work! (Report etc.)*  
 dupl. typescript. 13". Lond. 1942. 3d. R. (2).  
 69: 940.6
- MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS: DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN**  
*Notes on methods of construction and uses of materials recommended &c. [Steel and r. c.: timber.]*  
 dupl. typescript. 13". [1942.] R.  
 69: 940.7  
 (dupl.) 71: 3 arch files
- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES OPERATIVES**  
*\*Post-war building policy.*  
 pam. 8½". Albury, Surrey. [1942.] R. (2).
- STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS**
- BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION** 69 (083.74)  
 B.S.:  
 69.025.3: 694.1  
 1018: Timber in building construction. Pt. 1: Floors. 1942. 2s. R.  
 War emergency British standards:  
 69.028.1/2: 693.547  
 B.S. 990. Metal windows and doors. 8½". 1941. 2s. R.
- PRACTICE AND INDUSTRY**
- LONDON MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION**  
*The Master Builders' handbook. 1940. 1940. 2s. 6d. R.*
- NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY**  
*Gradings of districts and current rates of wages from 1 Feb. 1942. 1s. 3d. R.*
- MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS** 69.08: 331.2] 940.6  
*Payment by results. Trade operations for which bonus rates have been fixed. Memorandum on Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineering) Order, 1941.*  
 pam. 9¼". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1942. 4d. R.  
 69.08: 82—3
- CRESSWELL (H. B.)**  
*\*Grig. [Fictional memoirs of a builder.]*  
 7¼". 372 pp. Lond.: Faber & Faber. 1942. 8s. 6d. P.  
*Loan Library only.*
- MATERIALS** 691.11: 634.98 box
- DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH: FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH LABORATORY**  
*Leaflets. [Numbers not already in Library.] 1937-41.*  
*Records. [Numbers not already in Library.] 1937-38.*  
*Presented by the Laboratory.*  
 Inf. file 691.161: 69.024.5
- MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS: WORKS AND BUILDINGS COMMITTEE**  
*Economy in use of bitumen for roofing purposes. (B.P. (o) (42) 18.)*  
 leaflet, dupl. typescript. 13". 1942. R.
- COOLING (L. F.) and SKEMPTON (A. W.)** 691.4: 553.611  
*A Laboratory study of London clay. (Instn. [of Civil Engineers].)*  
 pam. 8½". Lond. 1942.  
*Presented by the Building Research Station.*



- KANSAS, state : KANSAS STATE COLLEGE—ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION  
Bulletins :  
No. 41. The use of earth as a building material. By F. C. Fenton.  
(K—S—C— Bulletin, xxv, No. 6, Sept. 1.)  
pam. 9". Manhattan, Kansas. 1941.  
Presented by the Director of the Station.  
691.47 : 666.7
- MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS : COMMITTEE ON THE BRICK INDUSTRY  
First Report.  
pam. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1942. 6d. R.  
BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION  
69 (083.74)  
691.598 : 667.622 [691.337 + 691.32  
B.S. 1014. Pigments for colouring cement magnesium oxychloride and concrete.  
1942. 2s. R.
- CONSTRUCTION  
INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. Inf. file 693.5 (014)  
Schedule of symbols recommended for use in reinforced concrete calculations.—[Other side :] . . . in structural steelwork calculations.—  
leaflet. 9½". [Lond. 1942.] Presented (in "Structural Engr.").  
DAVEY (NORMAN) 693.625  
\* The Surface finishing of concrete structures. (Instn. [of Civil Engineers].) Preprint.  
pam. 8½". Lond. 1942. R. (2).  
691.11 : 634.98
- DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH : FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH  
Leaflets :  
694.1 : 940.6 + 694.1.04  
No. 22. Economy in timber. Maximum safe spans for joists and rafters &c.  
pam. 9½". Princes Risborough. 1942. R. (2).  
694.1 : 940.6
- MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS : DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN  
Timber economy bulletins : No. 2.  
dupl. typescript & Repr. 13½". 1941.  
Enclosed (with 3 other M.O.W.B. pubns.) with MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Circ. 2647, not kept.
- SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT, PROOFING  
696/699 : 728.1 + 699.844.7 : 728.1
- LEAGUE OF NATIONS : HEALTH ORGANISATION  
Bulletin :  
Vol. vi, No. 4 (Aug.). Containing The Hygiene of housing [3 reports] : including Hygiene of environmental conditions and Noise and housing.  
9½". Geneva; Lond. : Geo. Allen & Unwin. 1937. 2s. 6d. P.  
MANTLE (R. W.) Inf. file 696.1 (54 D)  
Some experiences of a sanitary engineer in India.—Sanitation at New Delhi. (From Institution of Sanitary Engineers, Bulletin, No. 12 (Apr.).)  
extract. 9½". Lond. 1942. Presented.  
BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 696.11 : 621.646.6  
War emergency British standards :  
B.S. 1010. Bib, pillar, globe & stop taps . . . and ball taps.  
8½". 1942. 2s. R.  
696.9 box
- DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH : ILLUMINATION RESEARCH  
Technical papers : [Numbers not already in Library.]  
1929-34.  
Presented by the Committee.  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS : HEALTH ORGANISATION 696.9 [728.1 : 711  
Bulletin :  
Vol. vii, No. 3 (June). Containing : Insolation and natural and artificial lighting in relation to housing and town planning.  
9½". Geneva; Lond. : Geo. Allen & Unwin. 1938. 2s. 6d. P.  
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS 697 : 643.3  
Cooking appliances. Schedule of types for wartime supply.  
Revised ed. 13½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1942. 1s. R.  
Appendix A—Kitchen machinery. pam. 9½". 4d.  
Appendix B—Tea-making appliances. pam. 13". 6d.  
Appendix "C"—Portable equipment. pam. 13". 4d.  
—Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1942.  
With Press notice.  
BAGENAL (HOPE) 699.844 + 699.844.7  
\* Practical acoustics and planning against noise.  
7½". xi + 146 pp. Lond. : Methuen. 1942. 7s. 6d. R. & P. (6.)
- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES 699.878  
Bulletins :  
No. 30. Rats and how to exterminate them, with a note on grey squirrels.  
6th ed., amended. pam. 9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1942. 6d. P.  
(A.R.P., WAR DAMAGE, INCLUDING REPAIR)
- U.S. : OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE 699.895  
Report of bomb tests on materials and structures. Memorandum on protective construction. (U.S. : War Department, and others.)  
10½" × 8". vi + 55 pp. [Washington. ? 1941.]  
Presented by the Library of Congress.  
BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 699.895 (083.64)  
B.S.s. (A.R.P. series) :—  
BS ARP 45 . . . for anti-scatter fabrics. 1942. 6d.  
BS ARP 48 . . . for fabric-bitumen emulsion treatment for roof glazing. [Revised ed.] 1942. 6d.  
699.895 : 69 box  
699.895 : 69.028.2
- MINISTRY OF WORKS AND BUILDINGS : STANDARDISATION DIRECTORATE  
Glass, glass substitutes and anti-scatter treatments.  
(Replacing Report, 1941.) dupl. typescript. 13". 1942. R.  
U.S. : OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE 699.895 : 72.025.1  
Blackouts. (U.S. : War Department, and others.)  
10½" × 8". vi + 60 pp. Washington : Supt. of Documents.  
1941. (25 c.)  
Presented by the Library of Congress.
- GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—BILLS  
War Damage (Amendment) Bill. [Bill 22.] . . . to amend the W—D— Act, 1941, &c.  
pam. 10½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1942. 6d. R.  
POPE-HENNESSEY (JAMES) 699.895 : 72.025.1 (42.1) 72.064 : 77  
History under fire. 52 photographs of air raid damage to London buildings, 1940-41, by Cecil Beaton. . . commentary by J—P—H—.  
9". viii + 117 pp., incl. pls. + front. Lond. : Batsford. 1941. 8s. 6d. R.
- BURKE (JOHN), ed.  
Encyclopaedia of war damage and compensation.  
Suppl. pts. Nos. 5, 6. [1942.]  
(To be continued)

## Review of Periodicals

### 1941-42—III—concluded

- A.R.P. : WAR DAMAGE, INCLUDING REPAIR, concluded.  
BUILDER, 1942 Feb. 20, pp. 172-3 :  
"Decentralised shelters" on outskirts of a town—place unstated.  
Plans and progress views.  
PENCIL POINTS (N.Y.), 1942 Feb., pp. 102-3 ; Mar., pp. 174-5 :  
A.R.P. data sheets (Mar., domestic shelters).  
JOURNAL, ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, 1942 Mar., pp. 47-8 :  
Civilian defence and A.R.P. : article on their Canadian application by Fred Lasserre.  
PENCIL POINTS (N.Y.), 1942 Jan., pp. 13-14 :  
"The camouflage dilemma" : short article by K. F. Wittmann.  
PENCIL POINTS (N.Y.), 1942 Feb., pp. 83-89 :  
Camouflage data : instalment from section on industrial protection from work in preparation by the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Whole-page diagrams and notes.  
BUILDING, 1942 Mar., pp. 48-52 :  
Resistance of buildings to bombing : article by Arnold Whittick, showing steel-frame resistances.  
JOURNAL, AIR RAID PROTECTION INSTITUTE, 1942 Feb., pp. 65-83 :  
Civil defence and post-war reconstruction : article by C. W. Glover, and discussion, on future A.R.P. provision. Density—dispersal and decentralisation : construction of wartime and post-war buildings, with illustrations of portal-frame structures of prefabricated units ; calculation of seismic effects.  
BUILDING, 1942 May, pp. 112-4 :  
Windows to shelter rooms : in A. H. Barnes [F.]'s "Why?" series.  
CONCRETE, 1942 Mar., pp. 85-7 :  
Air-raid shelters in reinforced Quetta-bond brickwork. Article and diagrams by G. P. Manning.  
PROCEEDINGS, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 1942 Jan., pp. 105-142 :  
Protective and remedial measures for sanitary and public health engineering services, including A.R.P. : progress report of the society's

National Committee on Civilian Protection in War Time. Good bibliog. (p. 137—).

ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 1942 *Apl.* 3, pp. 370, —2 : Draining of a.r.p. shelters or cellars : the "Mac-Ram" ejector and drainer, operated from a distance.

HEATING AND VENTILATING (N.Y.), 1942 *Feb.*, pp. 35-50 : Ventilation and heating of a.r. shelters (Reference Section, 3). Numerous articles, equipment diagrams, tables, charts, and views.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 *Mar.* 27, pp. 221-2 ; and other notices :

Exhibition of war-damage records, graphic and photographic, before and after : "Historic London under fire," by the S.P.A.B. and other societies. Notices and illustrations.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1942 *Mar.*, pp. 71-4 : Bomb damage to notable buildings : London, 6th instalment. Churches, continued.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 *Feb.* 13, pp. 129-132, 138 : War damage rebuilding : Church of Notre Dame de France, Leicester Place and Leicester Square, new girder ties and altar, by Stanley Hall, Easton & Robertson.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1942 *May*, pp. 115-22 : Bomb damage to notable buildings, continued—Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Manchester.

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1942 *Apl.*, pp. 93, 92 ; and other notices : War damage repairs, W. D. Commission's revised Code of fees, replacing that of Sept. last.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (N.Y.), 1942 *Mar.*, pp. 147-9 : A.R.P. for a steel-frame office building, New York : diagram plan and section, views of equipment.

PENCIL POINTS (N.Y.), 1942 *Mar.*, pp. 136-7 : "Bombproof and splinterproof construction" ; models and design for factory with tower shelter, by the Pratt Institute Department of Architecture.

## TOPOGRAPHY

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1942 *Apl.* : Canada special number : scenery, architecture colonial and modern, preservation of ancient sites and monuments (in French) ; agriculture, industry, transport ; city and domestic architecture. Map. Article by Anthony Adamson.

## PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (IN BROAD SENSE)

STUDIO, 1942 *Mar.*, pp. 72-4 : "War and the artist and craftsman" : article pleading the place of beauty in reconstruction, by Oswald P. Milne [F.], with past and present illustrations.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, INCLUDING WAR-DAMAGE REPLANNING

JOURNAL, INCORPORATED CLERK OF WORKS ASSOCIATION, 1942 *Jan.* ; PARTHENON, 1941 *Dec.* ;

And other notices : Replanning of Britain : paper by F. J. Osborn. NATIONAL BUILDER, 1942 *Feb.*, pp. 121-3, and succeeding issues : Town and country : articles, with illustrations, by R. Myerscough-Walker [A.].

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1942 *Mar.*, pp. 80-1 : "Reconstruction and the failure of the T.P. Act" : letter from P. J. Waldram [F.], with County of London Planning Scheme. "Height and cover maxima" chart.

JOURNAL, JUNIOR INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS, 1942 *Apl.*, pp. 155-161 : Building problems after the war : paper by S. Bylander. Acquisition of land and planning under a central authority ; arterial road layout ; design of buildings allied to reconstruction of towns.

OCTAGON (AIA), 1941 *Dec.*, pp. 15-20 : Report of the Committee on urban land use.

BUILDER, 1942 *Apl.* 3, p. 296 : National institute of civic design : a plea ; by N. Martin-Kaye [F.].

JOURNAL, ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1941 *Dec.*—1942 *Jan.*, pp. 69-76, 67 :

The Role of the architect in national planning and development : report of first of a series of general discussions. Speeches by privately-practising and salaried architects.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, 1942 *Mar.*, pp. 124-5 : National planning—"the incubus of private land ownership" ; article by P. V. Mauger [F.].

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, 1942 *Spring*, pp. 19-21, 26 : The future of land ownership : article by Holroyd Chambers.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (Johannesburg), 1942 *Jan.*, pp. 6-15 :

Theorists of planning : Le Corbusier, Frank Lloyd Wright, etc. Article by R. Kantorowich.

JOURNAL, CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 1942 *Feb.*, pp. 545-61 :

Land utilization in rural areas : C.S.I.'s memorandum of evidence to Lord Justice Scott's committee on that subject. With bibliog.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 *Apl.* 23, pp. 300-2, xlvii ; and other notices :

Town and Country Planning Association's conference at Cambridge (end of Mar.) on Industry and rural life. (Digests of speeches in A.J.)

BUILDING, 1942 *May*, pp. 105-7 : "Tasks for contemporary planners" : article by Walter Segal, with ideal plans showing existing green areas, green belts and wedges, and density zones.

BUILDER, 1942 *May* 15, pp. 420-3 : The Planning problems of London : paper by Lord Latham at the "Historic London under fire" exhibition. Historical illustrations.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, 1942 *Spring*, pp. 22-3 : Town planning in the Soviet Union : short article by C. Bertram Parkes.

JOURNAL, INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, 1942 *Mar.* 31, pp. 294-305 :

Post-war planning and the municipal engineer : paper by J. D. Bolton, with discussion. Administration : highways ; zoning.

BUILDING, 1942 *Mar.*, pp. 54-7 : Practical t. p. in the past : article by Walter Segal.

BUILDING, 1942 *Apl.*, pp. 78-80 : Development of the contemporary town : article and diagrams, stressing industrial encroachments, by Walter Segal.

IRISH BUILDER (Dublin), 1942 *Apl.* 25, pp. 153-4 : Town re-planning of Dublin : "Latest visions," apropos of the planning consultants' sketch plan and report. Zoning and road diagram plans.

BUILDER, 1942 *Apl.* 17, pp. 335-6 ; JOURNAL, LONDON SOCIETY, June :

Thoughts on reconstruction (of London) : talk at the "Historic London under fire" exhibition, by Prof. E. A. Richardson [F.].

GUILD OF BUILDING REVIEW (Hull), 1941-2 (No. 17) : Articles on reconstruction planning, with special reference to Hull, by various authors. (Two articles entered separately.)

JOURNAL, TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1942 *Mar.-Apl.*, pp. 104-111 ;

May-June : Central redevelopment, with special reference to Sheffield central area scheme ; paper by C. G. Craven. With notes on height and use zoning. Also discussion.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, 1942 *Spring*, pp. 4-6 : The future of the village and small town : article by F. G. Thomas.

JOURNAL, TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1942 *Mar.-Apl.*, pp. 111-5 : Location of industry, particularly in regard to existing towns : paper by E. C. Roberts (Cardiff deputy engineer).

ARCHITECT (R.I.A.W.A.), 1941 *Dec.*, pp. 16-18 : "Town planning—standard building byelaws and zoning" : article on Australian policy by Harold Boas [F.], chairman of Perth city town planning committee.

BUILDING, 1942 *Apl.*, pp. 76-7 : The placing of hospitals (in town plans) : article by Edward Harley, apropos of the new Charing Cross Hospital site ; plan of central London showing existing hospitals, and satellite distribution diagram.

JOURNAL, ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1941 *Oct.-Nov.*, pp. 52-7 and opp. 51 :

Residential area development of Swan Hill borough, Victoria : analysis. Frank Heath [A.], town planner.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 *Apl.* 30, pp. 311-6, 305-6 :

"Caravan city" : temporary residential area of caravan trailer domestic units, with separate washing and sanitary blocks, adjoining an aircraft factory at Middle River, near Baltimore, U.S. Trailer types are for childless couples or families with 2 children. Exterior and interior views.

JOURNAL, TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1942 *Mar.-Apl.*, pp. 92-3 : The future of the street : paper by G. Q. Lay [A.]. With diagrams of parallel service roads and oriented housing.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD (N.Y.), 1942 *Feb.* 12 :

Road-building—recent U.S. examples : several articles.

BUILDER, 1942 *Feb.* 27, p. 195 ; JOURNAL, INCORPORATED CLERKS OF WORKS ASSOCIATION, May ;

JOURNAL, R.I.B.A., *Mar.*, pp. 75-6 :

Post-war planning and transport : address to the Institute of Transport by W. H. Ansell [P.]. Extracts.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY, LIBRARIANSHIP

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1942 *Apl.*, pp. 96-7 :

Microfilm reading machine, for use in R.I.B.A. Library : illustrations and note.

## Notes

### BIRTHDAY HONOURS

The following members received the O.B.E. in the King's Birthday Honours List :—

Mr. Charles Johns Mole, M.V.O., C.B.E. [F.], Assistant Director of Works, Ministry of Works and Planning.

Mr. R. W. Thorpe [A.], Housing Inspector, No. 5 London Region, Ministry of Health.

### PROFESSOR ABERCROMBIE

Prof. Patrick Abercrombie [F.] has been elected to an honorary fellowship at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

### LEVERHULME SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

The Leverhulme Scholarship tenable at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, value £1,000, which includes payment of fees and maintenance for a period of five years, has been awarded this year to Mr. David S. Roberts, of Gloucester.

### THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, MAY 1942

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Manchester, Leeds and Belfast from 15 to 21 May, 1942.

Of the 115 candidates examined, 39 passed and 76 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows :—

Angus, Alexander Valentine.	Humphreys, Henry Robert.
Bull, Roy Herbert Ernest.	Jarvis, John Kenneth.
Burford, Douglas William.	Johnson, Peter Eatough (subject to completion of Testimonies of Study).
Capey, Alan George.	Johnston, Cecil.
Cheatham, James Harold.	Keen, Frederick Jack.
Coakes, Peter Arthur.	Leach, Alexander.
Cousins, James Sydney.	Levy, Michael Metcalfe.
Cumming, Geoffrey Stanbrook.	Mack, George Robert Ashworth.
Franklin, George Henry.	Mason, Richard Anthony.
Freeborn, Rodney Walter.	Moon, Arthur Leslie.
Gardner, Vernon William Robert.	Oldham, George Scarr.
Goddard, Mark.	Pert, Keith Giscard.
Grose, William Peter Jackson.	Purkiss, Donald Newton.
Grove, Donald Edward.	Spurr (Miss) Margaret Enid.
Halliwell, Laurence Victor.	Taylor, Maurice James Wilson.
Harvey, Kenneth (subject to completion of Testimonies of Study).	Todd, Philip Matthew.
Henly, Rupert Desmond.	Vickery, David John.
Hodgson, Frederick Archibald.	Westrope, Frederick Henry.
Horsham, Ronald John Eric.	Wyatt, Samuel Thomas.
Houghton, John.	

## Notes from the War Executive Committee

### MEMBERSHIP

Mr. Burwell R. Coon, Past-President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, has been elected a Fellow under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter 1925. Clause IV.

### RESIGNATIONS

*Fellows* : Arthur Stanley Ash, Ernest R. Rolph.  
*Retired Fellows* : Henry Lion Cabuche, Arthur George Hewlitt.  
*Associate* : Norah Aiton.  
*Licentiates* : Bernard B. Stamford, Ernest Barnard Swallow-Verral, Walter Wade.

### REINSTATEMENTS

*As Fellow* : Alec Nisbet.  
*As Associates* : George Edward Bright, Frederick Taylor, Robert Albert Walter, Alec Thomas Wright.

### TRANSFERS TO RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

*As Retired Fellow* : William Goodchild.  
*As Retired Associates* : Walter Thomas Armstrong, Habib Basta, Harvey Robert Sayer.  
*As Retired Licentiates* : Thomas Frederick Bell, John Edwin Harrison.

### APPOINTMENTS

*Central Institute of Art and Design* : Joint Committee on British Craftsmanship.—The following members have been appointed to serve on this Joint Committee :—Messrs. H. B. Creswell, H. M. Fletcher, Basil Oliver and S. J. B. Stanton.

*National Playing Fields Association*.—The President (Mr. W. H. Ansell) has been appointed as the R.I.B.A. representative.

*University of Sheffield*.—Mr. H. B. S. Gibbs [F.] has been appointed as the R.I.B.A. representative on the Court of Governors.

### OBITUARY

We regret to report the death of the following members since the publication of the annual report :—

*Fellows* : Herbert Mayer Barker, Henry Richard Collins, Sir Edwin Cooper, William Edward Couch, Joseph Lockwood Hall, Bridgeford MacDougall Pirie, Roland Ingleby Smith, Sir George Alexander Troup.

*Retired Fellows* : George Frederick Lake, Ernest Harry Major, Reginald Minton Taylor, Arthur Walter Tribe.

*Associates* : Ronald Henry Coles, James McLellan Fairley, Kurt Jonas, John Anthony Thompson Nicholson, Roland Ordich, Arthur Needham Wilson.

*Retired Associate* : James Hugh Shearer.

*Licentiates* : John Shedden Adam, Cecil John Brewin, John Sewell Courtauld, Norris Tynwald Cowin, Alexander Hood MacLeod, Arthur Wellesley Moss, Rowland Stubbs, Herbert Payne Wyatt.

*Retired Licentiates* : Joseph Arthur Coe, William Gannon.

## Membership Lists

### ELECTION : JUNE 1942

The following candidates for membership were elected in June 1942 :—

#### AS FELLOWS (5)

EDMUNDS : EDWYN EMRYS [A. 1927], Swansea.  
 McDERMOTT : LEONARD HUGH [A. 1935], Rochester.  
 SCHERRER : EMIL CYRIL [A. 1933].  
 THOMAS : MARK HARTLAND, M.A. [A. 1932].  
 THOMSON : JOHN STEWART [A. 1918].

#### AS ASSOCIATES (5)

BROWNING : RONALD HENRY, Liverpool.  
 CLIFFORD : MISS PATIENCE LISA, Beaford, North Devon.  
 CRAIG : MRS. MARGARET ALLEYNE, Marazion, Cornwall.  
 HUNT : ROY ARTHUR.  
 OLIVER : DOUGLAS JOHN, Stafford.

#### AS LICENTIATES (25)

ANDERSON : JOHN COSTER.  
 ASHBEY : HARRY WALLINGTON, Reading.  
 BAKEWELL : JOHN LAURENCE, Derby.  
 BROWN : EDWIN HERBERT.  
 CARR : WALTER LOUIS.  
 CRUMPTON : CYRIL ROBINS, Wellingborough.  
 DACOMBE : WALTER JOHN, Bournemouth.  
 ELEY : EDWARD HENRY, Colonel (Retd.), C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.L., A.D.C.  
 GARTON : CYRIL WILLIAM.  
 GOSLING : JAMES KENNETH.  
 HARDINGE : GODFREY GEORGE HAROLD, Grimsby.  
 KETTLEWELL : RONALD ARTHUR.  
 KILLICK : REGINALD JOHN.  
 MALTBY : CHARLES BURTON.  
 MILLIGAN : ROBERT WALTHO, Liverpool.  
 PARKIN : GEORGE HERBERT, Wellingborough.  
 PIPE : ALAN WILLIAM.  
 PLANCK : CHARLES DIGBY.  
 SQUIRE : SYDNEY JOHN.  
 STENGELHOFEN : FRANZ ALBERT PETER.  
 TEMPLE : PETER.  
 VEVERS : JOHN PATRICK, Pangbourne.  
 WILLIAMS : HUGH FINCH.  
 WILLIS : FRANK HENRY, Portsmouth.  
 YARNOLD : ARTHUR FREDERICK, Warrington.

### ELECTION : SEPTEMBER 1942

An election of candidates for membership will take place in September 1942. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 10 August.



The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

#### AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

ORME: FRANCIS STEPHEN, M.A., Holmleigh, Anthony's Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset. Proposed by the Council.

#### AS FELLOWS (2)

BLOMFIELD: AUSTIN, M.A.Oxon [A. 1921], New Court, Temple, E.C.4; 31 Jubilee Place, Chelsea, S.W.3. Professor A. E. Richardson, W. Curtis Green and Sir Reginald Blomfield.

MC CREA: WILLIAM [A. 1928], 212 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2; 19 Leslie Street, Glasgow, S.1. William J. Smith, Chas. G. Soutar and T. J. Beveridge.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (3)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

GIBSON: CHARLES EDWARD DEHANEY [Architectural Association], Bracken Hill, Wrington, near Bristol. F. Gibberd, E. B. O'Rorke and R. E. Enthoven.

MC CALLUM: IAN ROBERT MORE [Architectural Association], 4 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4. T. P. Bennett, R. E. Enthoven and F. Gibberd.

MAGNAY: GEORGE EDGAR [Architectural Association], 3 Devonshire Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2. F. Gibberd, A. W. Kenyon and John Grey.

#### AS LICENTIATES (18)

AERS: HARRY JAMES MACARTHUR, Ministry of W. and B., Cleland House, Page Street, S.W.1; 317 Church Lane, Kingsbury, N.W.9. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

BATSTONE: ROBERT STANLEY, c/o Messrs. J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Arklow Road, Deptford, S.E.8; 261 Burntwood Lane, S.W.17. P. J. Westwood, Lieut.-General Sir John Brown and L. A. D. Shiner.

BROWN: WILLIAM COLIN, c/o W. Dobson Chapman, Esq., Pear Tree House, Jordangate, Macclesfield; 103 Bond Street, Macclesfield. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

CATHROW: CHARLES RENE, 42 Pembroke Avenue, Surbiton. L. A. D. Shiner, F. M. Kirby and G. L. Elkington.

CUNLIFFE: WILLIAM HENRY, Metropolitan Water Board, 173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1; 43 Harcourt Road, Alexandra Park, N.22. A. J. Johnson, C. C. T. Doll and C. D. Andrews.

DENNY: THOMAS JAMES, Trebursye House, Launceston, Cornwall. W. Baker, W. G. Allen and F. W. Newman.

DICKINSON: FRANK, Messrs. Derham Mackeith & Partners, Empress Buildings, Church Street, Blackpool. Richard Anderton, Halstead Best and J. C. Robinson.

EDWARDS: JAMES LLOYD, Ministry of Supply, Gt. Westminster House, S.W.1; Brookfield, Ley Hey Park, Marple. C. W. Box, B. M. Ward and Sam Taylor.

ELLS: WILLIAM, J.P., Union Bank Buildings, St. Helens, Lancs; "Wyncroft," Eccleston Park, Prescott, Lancs. J. E. Bladen and the President and Hon. Sec. of the Manchester Soc. Archs.

EVANS: EDWIN JOHN, Building Works Dept., Walthamstow Borough Council, Fulbourne Road, E.17; 53 Maldon Road, Edmonton, N.9. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

GRIMSHAW: LEONARD JOHN, Town Hall, Crouch End, N.8; 14 Cadogan Gardens, Grange Park, N.21. J. T. W. Peat and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

LEWIS: WALTER, c/o The City Building Surveyor, A.R.P. Dept., Liverpool; 40 Stairhaven Road, Liverpool, 19. A. E. Shennan, J. R. Mewton and B. M. Ward.

LONG: GEORGE FREDERICK, 2 Dorchester Court, Muswell Hill, N.10. C. J. Burnett and Graham Crump, and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

MADDICK: WILLIAM THOMAS, "The George," Kingsbridge, South Devon. A. E. Batzer, J. L. Fouracre and A. S. Parker.

MAY: HAROLD GEORGE, B.Sc., F.S.I., A.M.T.P.I., 72 Tottenham Court Road, W.1; 7/8 Norfolk Street, W.C.2; 1 Cumberland House, Highbury Crescent, N.5; 25 St. Albans Road, N.W.5. Col. M. K. Matthews, H. C. H. Monson and J. C. Farrer.

O'CONNOR: VINCENT, City Estate and Property Surveyor's Dept., Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 147 Heaton Park Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. J. E. Shaw, R. N. Mackeller and R. G. Roberts.

POULSON: JOHN GARLICK LLEWELLYN, 29 Ropergate, Pontefract, Yorks; "Montpellier," Knottingley, Yorks. W. A. Jones and the President and Hon. Sec. of the West Yorks Soc. Archs.

REES: ELWYN JAMES, Air Ministry Works Directorate, 5th Floor, N.E. Wing, Bush House, Kingsway, W.C.2; 22 Talbot Road, Harrow Weald, Middlesex. Alfred Forrester, Paul Badcock and A. F. C. Bentley.

## Competitions

### ILKLEY POST-WAR PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Mr. Percy Dalton invites architects, town planners, architectural and/or town planning students to submit, in competition, designs for the development of the Castle Site, including the Parish Church, the Roman Fort, Bridges and land adjoining the River Wharfe, Ilkley.

Assessors: J. S. Allen, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.; D. L. Bridgewater, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.; John Dower, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.; R. H. Mattocks, Dipl.C.D., P.P.T.P.I.

Premiums: 50 guineas, 30 guineas, 20 guineas.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 October 1942.

Last day for questions: 30 August 1942.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Percy Dalton, Esq., c/o Stokes & Dalton, York Road, Leeds, 9. No deposit.

## Notices

### ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next available election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

### THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

### MEMBERS AND PROFESSIONAL AFFIXES

The Council's attention has been called more than once to the practice, among some members, of adding a string of letters of doubtful value to the affix indicating membership of the Royal Institute on their letter paper.

This is a matter in which the Council obviously cannot dictate to members, and must trust to their good sense. It should be obvious, however, that the affix of a chartered body of high standing is weakened in effect by the addition to it of a string of other mysterious designations some of which probably indicate no more than the payment of an annual subscription.

### NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND PREPARATIONS

The Science Committee wish to draw the attention to the fact that information in the records of the Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, is freely available to any member of the architectural profession and suggest that architects would be well advised, when considering the use of new materials and preparations of which they have had no previous experience, to apply to the Director for any information he can impart regarding their properties and application.

### CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21, the following has ceased to be a member of the R.I.B.A. :—

As *Licentiate*  
Douglas John Holland.

## MEMBERS' COLUMN

MR. W. HAROLD JONES [F.] has been able to reopen his office at his old address, 17 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. [Tel. No. Abbey 6505]. All correspondence should now be sent to this address.

MEMBER wishes to purchase three or more plan chests in good condition. Macpherson, 16 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.

MEMBER requires small house south of Thames, within easy reach of S.R. termini. Box 3742, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

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